Accordingly, I withdraw the motion, reserving, of course, my right to explore certain aspects of the question on a future occasion.

PRESIDENT : You will not be estopped.

I take it that the House permits the motion to be withdrawn.

The motion was by leave withdrawn.

PRESIDENT : I take it that the demand for Rs. 2·60 lakhs under Demand VI—Registration—is granted by the House.

The motion was carried and the grant was made.

DEMAND VII—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION—HUZUR CUTCHERRY.

MR. K. NARAYANAN PANDALAY (*Ag. Chief Secretary to Government*) : Sir, I beg to move for a grant not exceeding Rs. 2·12 lakhs under Demand VII - General Administration—Huzur Cutcherry.

Motions 76 to 78.

The following motions were not moved :

MR. G. RAMAN MENON :

76. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 52,824 for Higher Grade clerks by Rs. 1,380.

MR. G. RAMAN MENON :

77. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 22,847 for Lower Grade clerks by Rs. 1,200.

MR. T. KUMARA PILLAI :

78. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,13,548 for Establishment by Rs 100.

Motion 79.

MR. G. RAMAN MENON (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*) : I beg to move the following motion : —

79. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 9,500 for the purchase of a motor car by Rs. 4,000.

As regards this reduction which I move, I have got some figures to show that the reduction errs, if at all, only on the side of moderation. On page 16 of the *Appropriation Report* for 1099, Appendix D, I find that a car purchased for Her Gracious Highness the Junior Maha Rani cost only Rs. 8,000.

PRESIDENT : Matters touching the Ruling House are all outside the province of the Council.

MR. G. RAMAN MENON (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*) : I referred to it only to show that the cost now required is rather too much. On page 18 of the same report, Appendix D, it is seen that a new model State car cost only Rs. 3,664. So, I think it is only a very fair and moderate reduction that I demand in this case. The reduction of Rs. 4,000 leaves Rs. 5,500 and I hope that that is a decent sum for a motor car. With these words, I move that the reduction may be made.

MR. K. NARAYANAN PANDALAY (*Ag. Chief Secretary to Government*): I may just inform the House that a cheap car is found in the long run

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[Mr. K. Narayanan Pandalay.]

to be not at all serviceable. It soon gets out of order and the cost of repair, in about two or three years, works up to a high figure. If on the other hand, a good, durable, but somewhat costlier, car is purchased, it is serviceable for a long period, and repair also is less frequently necessary. For instance, an Overland car was purchased in 1921. It cost Rs. 5,343. Though it was used only for about three years, it became unserviceable and had to be disposed of. On the other hand, a year earlier, the Buick car was purchased, and it is still in use. It has now been in constant use for five years and is still somewhat serviceable. It only occasionally gets out of order. Therefore it is a matter for consideration whether, after all, it would not be advantageous to go in for a good durable car instead of purchasing a cheap car every year and then disposing of it at a less cost. It must last at least five or six years, and therefore a fairly good car is necessary. And then, the Dewan uses this car for going to camp and it will be highly inconvenient if a cheap car is used as it may get out of order on the way. Hence a very reliable and good car is proposed to be purchased. For a car of good variety, I think the sum of Rs. 9,500 is not too much.

MR. T. KUMARA PILLAI (*Kalkulam* cum *Vilavankod*): മോട്ടാർകാർ പ്രചാരത്തിനു വന്നതിൽ പിന്നീട ദിവാൻജിയുടെ ആവശ്യത്തിനു ഇതു വരെ എത്രകാർ വാങ്ങിയിട്ടുണ്ട്?

MR. K. NARAYANAN PANDALAY (*Ag. Chief Secretary to Government*): ഇതുവരെ വാങ്ങിയ കാർ ഇത്രയാണെന്നു ഇപ്പോൾ പറയാൻ സാധിക്കയില്ല.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): Approximately, please.

MR. K. NARAYANAN PANDALAY (*Ag. Chief Secretary to Government*): Four cars, I think. നാലുകാർ വാങ്ങിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നാണ് തോന്നുന്നത്.

MR. T. KUMARA PILLAI (*Kalkulam* cum *Vilavankod*): ഓരോന്നിനു എന്തു വിലയായിട്ടുണ്ട്?

MR. K. NARAYANAN PANDALAY (*Ag. Chief Secretary to Government*): അതിന്റെ വില വിവരം ഇപ്പോൾ പറയാൻ സാധിക്കയില്ല.

PRESIDENT: Can you give the price of any of the cars you know?

MR K. NARAYANAN PANDALAY (*Ag. Chief Secretary to Government*): The Overland cost Rs. 5,343, and the Buick Rs. 7,398. The latter is still in use, as I said.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): What about the other two cars? He referred to four cars.

MR. K. NARAYANAN PANDALAY (*Ag. Chief Secretary to Government*): They were purchased and they were also disposed of.

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For the reasons I have given, I trust that the member will not think it necessary to press the motion.

MR. N. KUMARAN (*Nominated*) : What is the make of the car proposed to be purchased ?

MR. K. NARAYANAN PANDALAY (*Ag. Chief Secretary to Government*) : That will have to be enquired into.

MR. V. SUBBA AIYAR (*Nominated*) (*Deputy President*) : May I say a few words about this matter ? The motion now brought before this House reminds me of a motion in Madras to cut a demand for the furniture in the Government House and in his speech on that occasion, our late Dewan Mr. Krishnan Nair said that he was at Bhaktivilas which is fairly well furnished. But when he found that many distinguished visitors went to Bhaktivilas, he was rather ashamed to receive them with that furniture. Therefore a Government House where distinguished guests are often received should be up-to-date and decently furnished. So, I think we are not to grudge the amount that is now asked for; namely, Rs. 9,500. Everybody knows that a heavy car costs much more while a light one much less. But, in the case of a light car, as the Chief Secretary has explained, it is liable to considerable jolting in tours, and, as I said, it is also to be used by very distinguished visitors who may be the guests of the Dewan. That being the case, it will be rather awkward that an Overland or a Chevrolet Car costing only Rs. 3,000 should be at the disposal of the Dewan to be sent for the use of the distinguished visitors. I think then they will have a very poor opinion of Travancore and its officers. In the interests of the State and seeing that the Dewan is the first officer of the State and the trusted servant of Her Highness the Maha Rani Regent, it is only fair that we should not grudge to sanction the small amount of Rs. 9,500 for the car for his use. I do not think that the demand is made for a Rolls—Royce or Daimler costing 50 or 25 thousand rupees. The Buick, as was said by the Chief Secretary, cost about Rs. 7,500. A six-cylinder heavy car, I daresay, will cost Rs. 9,000 or Rs. 10,000 in order that it may be of use for some years.

In these circumstances, I think it is but desirable that we should all vote for the demand asked for.

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, South*) : In this connection, being a dealer in motor cars myself for the last few years, I may also say that cheap motor cars are not cheap in the long run. The cost of repairs would be three or four times the cost of the machine itself. I think a more reliable car which may cost more than the ordinary car may be purchased ; and also in view of the fact—

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*) : May I know whether the member wants the contract from the Government ? (*Laughter*).

PRESIDENT : That question is not in good form.

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, South*) : And also in view of the fact that the previous council sanctioned a car for the Commissioner of Police costing Rs. 7,500, I think this demand is only reasonable.

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MR. W. H. PITT (*Commissioner of Police*): May I know from him whether the price of that car was also reasonable?

PRESIDENT: It is asking for expert opinion and he may demand a fee for that. (*Laughter*).

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): I need hardly say that I rise to support the motion. I do so not certainly because I grudge this expenditure, any more than my venerable friend Mr. Subba Aiyar, not certainly because this item of expenditure is any more unnecessary or any less necessary than similar demands made by Government upon which similar reductions were proposed by my friend Mr. Raman Menon. I rise to support this motion because I feel that I should draw the attention of the House to the deeper significance underlying ever so many cuts that Mr. Raman menon has been proposing from time to time. He has been proposing cuts of Rs. 100 here, Rs. 200 there and so forth. Now, that is just to seek to express the long-standing and everlasting grievance and discontent among the people that the administration is unnecessarily expensive and very costly. It is not a particular item of expenditure under this head or that on account of subordinate staff that Mr. Raman Menon meant but the merits of the question. I am sure that he himself could not have been proposing it, on the merits of this responsible question, but he just wanted to ventilate the grievance of the people on the heavy expenditure incurred rather carelessly by Government on item by item. Probably, this particular demand may be very necessary. But we have to seek an opportunity to express the general discontent among the people, their dissatisfaction with the authorities in spending the money of the people rather carelessly. I am sorry I got an opportunity to express this only in connection with this demand, about the merits of which I have no objection. In supporting the motion therefore, I thought I owed an explanation to myself and to the House.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): May I also be permitted to say a few words? I do not in the least grudge the purchase, for the Dewan's use, of a car of the description given to the House by the Chief Secretary. My apprehension arises in view of certain other factors. For example, Sir, if you are provided with a decent car, where you are going to utilise it, is the question that I am just considering. For instance, in the Shertallai taluk, you cannot use a motor car (*Laughter*). In Ambalapuzha too, which I am representing here, you cannot use a motor car.

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, South*): May I ask whether the member has any objection to the purchase of a motor boat also?

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): By all means. I have absolutely no objection.

That is the anxiety that I am feeling. You will have to go round in the motor car in the Trivandrum town or to use it only along the Main Central Road up to Kottayam or if you are prepared to go further, up to

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Ernakulam. That is the only line that can profitably be used by you with the assistance of the motor car.

MR. G. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Neyyattinkara*): What about South Travancore?

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): There is motor traffic only in the main central road. Anyhow I am not quite familiar with South Travancore. (*Laughter*).

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): I may just point out there are very many good roads in South Travancore in which one could enjoy a motor drive.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): If my friends in South Travancore have a number of good roads along which they can have a motor drive, let them by all means enjoy them (*Laughter*). But with respect to North Travancore, the condition is otherwise. I am only just thinking of an opportunity when we may have the pleasure of welcoming you in Ambalapuzha and other places, now that this demand is before the House.

MR. M. SUBRAHMANYA PILLAI (*Agastisvaram*): Is he prepared to make provision for the purchase of an aeroplane?

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): Am I to answer this question, Sir? (*Laughter*).

PRESIDENT: I do not think he meant it to be answered.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): So, while I am perfectly at one with the Chief Secretary in voting for this demand, I express the hope that the Chief Engineer's Department will be so good as to make the service of the motor car available for the President by being utilised in places like Shertallai, Ambalapuzha and other places.

MR. G. RAMAN MENON (*Mavelikara cum Kartikapalli*): I have already given the reasons which induced me to propose the reduction. The reasons given by the Chief Secretary against the reduction do not appear to me to be convincing. In the first place, there are not very long runs to be made. At most, it is only from Trivandrum to the northernmost portion of Travancore, namely, Parur. That will be, say, about a distance of 100 miles or 120 miles. It is said that repairs will not be as necessary as for the lower-priced car. Here, the Budget Estimate more or less proves the contrary, because in 1100 the estimate of upkeep of motor cars was Rs. 5,000. In 1099, the upkeep cost only Rs. 3,559.

MR. K. C. MAMMEN MAPPILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, North*): Does it not include the cost of petrol and the driver's salary, etc?

MR. G. RAMAN MENON (*Mavelikara cum Kartikapalli*): Yes. That is the case for all these years. Now also, Rs. 5,000 is demanded for the upkeep of the motors. So, on that account there is no difference. Hence as regards repair, that is the reasonable inference that I come to. I moved this motion without reference to the question for whose use the motor car was meant. Now it transpires that this is represented

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[Mr. G. Raman Menon.]

more or less as a personal question. So I do not press the motion. I simply leave it to the discretion of the Government and beg leave to withdraw the motion.

PRESIDENT: I am sorry Mr. Raman Menon regards this is a personal question. I am sure the Council will not regard it as a personal matter at all. There were two courses open to me, either to withdraw during the discussion on this question and ask the Deputy President to take my place, or to remain here. If I withdrew, I thought it would be making too much of the matter; and I do not think that it would have made the slightest difference to the members. Whether I was here or absent, I am sure the members would have discussed this question on its merits pure and simple from an impersonal stand-point. (*Hear, Hear.*)

May I take it that the House permits the motion to be withdrawn?

The motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

Motion 80.

MR. G. RAMAN MENON (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): I beg to move the following motion:

80. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 5,000 for upkeep of motor car by Rs. 1,000.

It is not necessary for me to say anything more upon this subject. The discussion on the previous motion has more or less made it clear that this small cut can be made. So I move the motion and leave it to the discretion of the Government and beg leave to withdraw the motion.

MR. K. NARAYANAN PANDALAY (*Ag. Chief Secretary to Government*): Is the member prepared to make the motion?

MR. G. RAMAN MENON (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): I move it and beg leave to withdraw.

PRESIDENT: The expenditure, last year, was only about Rs. 4,000. Therefore, it gives Government very great pleasure to accept the cut of Rs. 1,000, proposed by Mr. G. Raman Menon.

Motion 81.

MR. T. KUMARA PILLAI (*Kalkulam* cum *Vilavankod*): Sir, I beg to make the following motion:

81. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,63,578 for Huzur Cutcherry by Rs. 100.

ഇന്നത്തെ പബ്ലിക്ക്സർവീസ്, അതിലെ നിയമനങ്ങൾ, അതി നാലുണ്ടാകുന്ന കായ്ക്ഷമത ഇവയെ പറ്റി പറയുന്നതിനാണ് ഈ മോ ഷൻ ഞാൻ കൊണ്ടുവന്നിട്ടുള്ളത്. പബ്ലിക്കുസർവീസിൽ ഓരോ ജാതികളുടേയും ഉപജാതികളുടേയും ജനസംഖ്യ കണക്കിനു ഉദ്യോഗങ്ങൾ വീതിച്ചുകിട്ടണമെന്നു ചോദിക്കയും, കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതാണെന്നു ഗവർമ്മെ ൻറ് സമ്മതിക്കയും ചെയ്തിട്ടുണ്ട്. ഇന്നത്തെ സ്ഥിതികൾക്കു ഇങ്ങനെ

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ചോദിക്കുന്നതിനും ആയതു അനുവദിച്ചുകൊടുക്കുന്നതിനും പലേ ന്യായങ്ങളും അവകാശങ്ങളും ഉണ്ടെന്നുള്ളതു് എല്ലാവരും സമ്മതിക്കുന്നതാണു്. ഇവിടത്തെ പബ്ലിക്കുസർവീസിൽ എല്ലാമായി ൨൫,൦൦൦ത്തിൽ പരം ഉദ്യോഗങ്ങളുണ്ടെന്നാണു് തോന്നുന്നതു്. ഇവിടത്തെ വിദ്യാലയങ്ങളിൽ ൪൫ ലക്ഷം വിദ്യാർത്ഥികൾ പഠിച്ചുവരികയും ചെയ്യുന്നു. ഇന്നത്തെ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിൽ പരീക്ഷാവിജയികളായി വിദ്യാലയങ്ങളിൽ നിന്നും പുറത്തിറങ്ങുന്ന യുവാക്കന്മാർക്കു പ്രധാനമായി നിൽക്കുന്ന ഉപജീവനമാർഗ്ഗം സർക്കാർ ഉദ്യോഗങ്ങളല്ലാതെ ഗത്യന്തരമില്ലാതെയും വന്നു. ഇതോടുകൂടി നിയമനാധികാരമുള്ള പലേ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർക്കും അവരുടെ സജാതീയർക്കു ഉദ്യോഗങ്ങൾ കൊടുക്കയുള്ള എന്നൊരു നിർബന്ധവും അതിനെപ്പറ്റിഗവർണ്മെൻറിൽനിന്നും ചോദ്യമില്ലെന്നുള്ള ധൈര്യവും വന്നുചേർന്നു. ഇതെല്ലാം സംഗതികളെ കൂട്ടിച്ചേർത്തുനോക്കുമ്പോൾ ഇവിടത്തെ പബ്ലിക്കുസർവീസിനു ചിലവാക്കിപ്പോരുന്ന ൨൫ ലക്ഷം രൂപാ ഓരോ ജാതിക്കാരുടെയും ജനസംഖ്യ കണക്കിനു വീതിച്ചുകൊടുക്കണമെന്നു ചോദിക്കുന്നതിൽ ആക്ഷേപിക്കാൻ തരമില്ല. ഉദ്യോഗങ്ങൾ വീതിച്ചുകൊടുക്കണമെന്നുള്ള സംഗതി ശ്രീമൂലംപ്രജാസഭയിൽ ഒരു പ്രധാന വാദവിഷയമായി തീർന്നിട്ടുണ്ടു്. അതുപോലെതന്നെ നിയമസഭയിലും ഈ സംഗതിക്കു പ്രാധാന്യം വർദ്ധിച്ചുവരുന്നു. ജനപ്രതിനിധികൾക്കു് ഈ സംഗതിയിൽ കൂടുതൽ ശ്രദ്ധ പതിയുന്തോറും പൊതുജനക്ഷേമകരങ്ങളായ കാര്യങ്ങൾക്കു ശക്തി കുറഞ്ഞുപോകുന്നതാണു്. ഉദ്യോഗദാനവിഷയത്തിൽ ജനപ്രതിനിധികളുടെ ശ്രദ്ധ കൂടുതലായി പതിയുന്തോറും ഭരണകർത്താക്കന്മാരുടെ അവിഹിതമായ നടപടികൾക്കു ലാഘവത്തെ ഉണ്ടാക്കിക്കൊടുക്കാൻ വേണ്ടപോലെസഹായിക്കുന്നതാണു്. ജനസംഖ്യ കണക്കിനു ഉദ്യോഗങ്ങൾ കിട്ടണമെന്നു ചോദിക്കുന്ന എല്ലാ ആളുകളും കാര്യക്ഷമതയ്ക്കു കുറവുവരാതിരിക്കണമെന്നുള്ള പല്ലവി പറഞ്ഞുകൊണ്ടുതന്നെയിരിക്കുന്നു. ജനസംഖ്യകണക്കിനു ഉദ്യോഗങ്ങൾ കിട്ടണമെന്നുള്ള വാദവും കാര്യക്ഷമതയ്ക്കു കുറവുവരാൻ പാടില്ലെന്നുള്ള നിശ്ചയവും ഒന്നിച്ചു കൂടിച്ചേർന്നുനിൽക്കാൻ ഒരിക്കലും സാധിക്കുന്നതല്ല. ഇതിലേക്കുള്ള പ്രധാനകാരണം പറയാം. ഒരു ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥൻ ശ്രേഷ്ഠിയില്ലാത്തവനായൊ കൈക്കൂലിക്കാരനായൊ തീരുന്നു എന്നുവിചാരിക്കാം. ആ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥനെപ്പറ്റി പരാതിയുണ്ടാകുമ്പോൾ ആ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥനും അദ്ദേഹത്തിന്റെ ആളുകളും ഒന്നായിചേർന്നു നിന്നു് ഭരണകാര്യങ്ങളിൽ പലേ കുഴപ്പങ്ങളെയും ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്നു. ഇങ്ങനേയുള്ള സൌകര്യങ്ങളാൽ പബ്ലിക്കുസർവീസിൽ കാര്യക്ഷമത കുറഞ്ഞും അഴിമതികൾ വർദ്ധിച്ചും വരുന്നു എ

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[Mr. T. Kumara Pillai.]

ന്നാണെ എനിയ്ക്കു തോന്നുന്നത്. ജനങ്ങൾ ആവശ്യപ്പെടുന്നതു കളങ്ക രഹിതവും കാര്യക്ഷമതയോടുകൂടിയതുമായപബ്ളിക്കു സർവീസു വേണമെന്നു മാത്രമാണു്. ആരെ നിയമിക്കുന്നതിലും അവർക്കു ആക്ഷേപമില്ല. ഉദ്യോഗങ്ങൾക്കു് അനുരൂപന്മാരായും യോഗ്യന്മാരായും ആളുകളെ തിരിഞ്ഞെടുത്തു നിയമിക്കയല്ലാതെ ആളുകളെ നോക്കി ഉദ്യോഗങ്ങൾ കൊടുക്കുന്നനയം പബ്ളിക്കുസർവീസിനെ ദുഷിപ്പിക്കുന്നതെന്നു തന്നെ പറയുമെന്നുള്ളതാണു്. ഈ ദോഷങ്ങളെ പരിഹരിക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള അനുരൂപമായ ഒരുപദ്ധതിയെ ഗവർണ്മെൻറു കണ്ടുപിടിച്ചു നടപ്പിൽ വരുത്തേണ്ട കാലം അതിക്രമിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു.

അടുത്തതായി എനിക്കു പറയാനുള്ളതു പബ്ളിക്കുസർവ്വീസിലുള്ള അഴിമതികളെ ശക്തിയോടുകൂടി നിറുത്തേണ്ട അത്യാവശ്യത്തെപ്പറ്റിയാണു്. ഈ കൌൺസിലിൽ ചോദിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള അനവധി ചോദ്യങ്ങളും ഇവിടെ നടന്നിട്ടുള്ള വാദപ്രതിവാദങ്ങളും പരിശോധിക്കുന്നതായാൽ ഇവിടത്തെ പബ്ലിക്കു സർവീസിലുള്ള അഴിമതികളുടെ വ്യക്തമായ ഒരു രൂപം കാണാവുന്നതാണു്. കൌൺസിലിൽ ചോദ്യങ്ങൾക്കു കിട്ടിയിട്ടുള്ള മറുപടികളും വാദപ്രതിവാദങ്ങളിൽ പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുള്ള മറുപടികളും പരിശോധിക്കുന്നതായാൽ അഴിമതിക്കാരായ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരെ മറച്ചുനിറുത്തി രക്ഷിക്കുന്നതിനു് ഗവർണ്മെൻറു ശ്രമിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതായി് ബോധ്യപ്പെടുന്നതാണു്. ഗവർണ്മെൻറിന്റെ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരെ ജനങ്ങൾ വെറും അപരാധങ്ങൾ പറയുന്നതായാൽ അതിൽനിന്നും അവരെ രക്ഷിച്ചു നിറുത്തേണ്ടതു ഗവർണ്മെൻറിന്റെ കടമയാണെന്നു ഞാൻ സമ്മതിക്കുന്നു. അഴിമതിക്കാരായ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർക്കു ഇങ്ങനെയൊരു രക്ഷ ഒരിക്കലുംകൊടുക്കാൻ പാടില്ലാത്തതാണു്. ഇവിടത്തെ പബ്ലിക്കു സർവ്വീസിലുള്ള ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരിൽ കൈക്കൂലിക്കുറ്റത്തിൽ ഉൾപ്പെട്ട ശിക്ഷ അനുഭവിച്ചിട്ട ദൃഷ്ടാന്തങ്ങൾ അടുത്തകാലങ്ങളിൽ ഉണ്ടായിട്ടുള്ളതായി കേട്ടിട്ടില്ല. കൈക്കൂലികുറ്റത്തിൽ ആരെയുംശിക്ഷിച്ചിട്ടില്ലാത്തതുകൊണ്ടു ഇവിടത്തെ പബ്ളിക്കു സർവ്വീസു കളങ്കരഹിതമാണെന്നു് ഗവർണ്മെൻറു വിചാരിക്കുന്നപക്ഷം അതു് ജനങ്ങൾക്കു വലുതായ ദുരിതമായിതീരുന്നതാണു്. ഇവിടത്തെ പബ്ളിക്കു സർവീസിൽ ഒന്നാംതരം ഉറച്ച കൈക്കൂലിക്കാരുണ്ടെന്നുള്ളതു എല്ലാവർക്കും അറിയാവുന്നതാണു്. ഈ സംഗതി ജനങ്ങൾക്കു പുറത്തു പറയാൻ തരമില്ല. നിയമം കൈക്കൂലിക്കാർക്കു വളരെ അനുകൂലമായിട്ടാണു് നിൽക്കുന്നത്. ഈ കൈക്കൂലിക്കാരെ ഗവർണ്മെൻറിനുതന്നെ

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അറിയാമായിരുന്നാലും അവരെ തൊടാൻ സാധിക്കാഞ്ഞിട്ടൊ തൊടാൻ മടിച്ചിട്ടൊ അവരെ വിട്ടിരിക്കുന്നതായിട്ടാണ് ഇതുവരെയും കാണാൻ ഇടവന്നിട്ടുള്ളതു്. ഈ സംഗതിയിൽ ഇന്നത്തെ ഗവർണ്മെൻറിൽ നിന്നും ജനങ്ങൾക്കു സമാധാനവും രക്ഷയും കിട്ടുമെന്നു അവർ വിശ്വസിച്ചുപോരുന്നു.

വേറൊരു സംഗതി എനിക്കു പറയാനുള്ളതു ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ സക്കീട്ടിനെ പറ്റിയാണു. പടിക്കായ് സക്കീട്ടുപോകുന്ന നയത്തെ ഭേദപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതിനും സർക്കാർ ജോലികളുടെ നടത്തിപ്പിനും ജനങ്ങളുടെ രക്ഷക്കും വേണ്ടി സക്കീട്ടു ചെയ്യുന്നതിനും നിഷ്കർഷചെയ്യേണ്ടതാണു. ഇതോടുകൂടി വേറൊരുകാര്യം എനിക്കു പറയാനുള്ളതു് ചില ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ സക്കീട്ടുകഥം പോകുമ്പോൾ അവരുടെ സ്വന്തകയ്യിൽനിന്നും പണം ചിലവാക്കാതെ അവരുടെ കീഴ്സിൽബന്ധികളെ കൊണ്ടു ചിലവാക്കിക്കുകയും ആ നഷ്ടപരിഹാരത്തിനായ് അവർപൊതുജനങ്ങളിൽനിന്നും പണം ഈടാക്കിവരുന്ന അഴിമതിയെയും വേഗത്തിൽ നിറുത്തേണ്ടതു അത്യാവശ്യമായ് തീർന്നിരിക്കുന്നു.

MR. C. P. TARAKAN (*Kunnatnad*): മിസ്റ്റർ കുമാരപിള്ളയുടെപ്രമേയത്തെ ഞാൻ ഹാർദ്ദമായിഅനുകൂലിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു. കായ്ക്ഷമതയ്ക്കു ഭംഗംവരാതെ ഈ സംസ്ഥാനത്തിലുള്ള ഉദ്യോഗങ്ങൾ നിവൃത്തിയുള്ളിടത്തോളം എല്ലാജാതിക്കാർക്കും സമമായി അവകാശമുള്ള വിധത്തിൽ കൊടുക്കത്തക്കവിധത്തിൽ ഏർപ്പാടു ചെയ്യണമെന്നുള്ളതു് എല്ലാആളുകൾക്കും സമ്മതമുള്ളതാണ്. അതിൽ ഒരുത്തർക്കും വിരോധം പറയാൻ നിവൃത്തിഇല്ലാത്തതാണ്. ഗവർണ്മെൻറും അതിലേക്കു് വേണ്ടവിധം ഉത്സാഹിക്കണമെന്നു് ഞാൻ അപേക്ഷിക്കുന്നു.

കൈക്കൂലികാര്യത്തെപ്പറ്റി മിസ്റ്റർ കുമാരപിള്ള പറഞ്ഞതു് വാസ്തവമാണ്. ഇവിടെ കൈക്കൂലിവാങ്ങാത്തതായ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറുകഥം ഉണ്ടൊ എന്നതന്നെ സംശയമാണ്. ഇതിനുള്ള പ്രധാനകാരണം ഗവർണ്മെൻറിൻെറ ഭരണഭാരം വഹിച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്ന ആളുകൾഅതിനെ ശരിയായി അമർത്തുന്നതിനുള്ള ശ്രമം ചെയ്യാതിരിക്കുന്നതാണ് എന്നു സംശയം കൂടാതെ പറയാം. ഈകൌൺസിലിലും പ്രജാസഭയിലും കൈക്കൂലിയെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു് മെമ്പറന്മാർ പറഞ്ഞസമയം കഴിഞ്ഞഭരണത്തിൽ ഗവർണ്മെൻറ് സമാധാനമായി പറഞ്ഞുകൊണ്ടിരുന്നതു് ക്രിമിനൽ കേസിൽ സംശയത്തിൻെറ ഗുണം പ്രതിക്കുകൊടുക്കുന്നതിനാൽ ആ തത്വം പബ്ലിക്കുസർവീസിലെ കൈക്കൂലിക്കാരായ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരെ

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[Mr. C. P. Tarakan.]

സംബന്ധിച്ചും ഉപയോഗിക്കണമെന്നാണ്. ഈ തത്വം കൈക്കൂലിയെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു അന്വേഷണം നടത്തുമ്പോഴും ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നപക്ഷം ആയതു് കൈക്കൂലിവാങ്ങിക്കുവാൻ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരെ പ്രേരിപ്പിക്കുന്നതാണ്.

സംശയത്തിന്റെ ഗുണം ക്രിമിനൽ കേസിലെ പ്രതിക്ക് കൊടുക്കുന്നതുപോലെ കൈക്കൂലിക്കാരായ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാക്കു കൊടുക്കാൻ പാടില്ല. പബ്ലിക്കിന്റെ ശമ്പളം പറ്റികൊണ്ടു് പബ്ലിക്കിനെ സേവിക്കാൻതയ്യാറാകുന്ന ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ യാതൊരുവിധത്തിലും സംശയത്തിനു് ഇടകൊടുക്കാതെ തന്റെ ചുമതലയെ നടത്തേണ്ടതാണ്, അതിനാൽ ഇനിമേൽഉണ്ടാകുന്നസംഗതികളിൽ സംശയത്തിന്റെ ഗുണം ഒരിക്കലും കൈക്കൂലിക്കാരനായ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥനുകൊടുക്കരുതെന്നും ഏതെങ്കിലും ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്റെ നടപടി സംശയകരമാണെന്നു ബോധപ്പെട്ടാൽ അയാളെ ഉടനെ പറഞ്ഞയക്കേണ്ടതു അത്യാവശ്യമാണെന്നും ഞാൻ അറിയിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha cum Todupuzha*): മിസ്റ്റർ കുമാരപിള്ളയുടെ ഉൽക്ഷോപത്തെ ഞാൻ ബലമായി പിൻതാങ്ങുന്നു. ഹജൂർവകുപ്പു രാജ്യഭരണയന്ത്രത്തിന്റെ കേന്ദ്രമാണെന്നു പറയാം. അവിടെ നിവൃത്തിയുള്ളിടത്തോളം രാജ്യത്തിന്റെ എല്ലാഭാഗങ്ങളിൽ നിന്നും പ്രജകളിൽ എല്ലാവിഭാഗങ്ങളിൽ നിന്നും യോഗ്യന്മാരായിട്ടുള്ളവരെ തിരഞ്ഞെടുത്തു നിയമിക്കേണ്ടതാണ്. അവിടെ മിക്കവാറും ചിലവർഗ്ഗക്കാക്കോ രാജ്യത്തിലെ ചില ഭാഗത്തുള്ളവർക്കോ മാത്രമാണ് അടുത്തകാലം വരെ ഉദ്യോഗങ്ങൾ കൊടുത്തുവരുന്നതു്.

MR. G. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Neyyattinkara*): ഈരാജ്യത്തിന്റെ ഏതുഭാഗത്തുള്ളവർക്കാണ് പ്രത്യേകം ആനുകൂല്യങ്ങൾ ചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ളതെന്നു പറയാമോ?

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha cum Todupuzha*): മൂവാറ്റുപുഴ, തൊടുപുഴ, മീനച്ചിൽ മുതലായ വടക്കൻ താലൂക്കുകളിൽ നിന്നും ആരും തന്നെ ഹജൂർ ആഫീസിൽ സൂപ്രണ്ടായിട്ടോ സിക്രട്ടരിമാരായിട്ടോ ഇല്ലെന്നു പറയാം.

MR. C. P. TARAKAN (*Kunnatnad*): വടക്കൻ തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലെ മറേതെങ്കിലും സ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽനിന്നുണ്ടോ?

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MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*): തെക്കൻ തിരുവിതാംകൂറിൽ നിന്നും മദ്ധ്യതിരുവിതാംകൂറിൽ നിന്നുമാണ് അധികവും.

MR. T. KUMARA PILLAI (*Kalkulam* cum *Vilavankod*): തെക്കൻതിരുവിതാംകൂറിൽ നിന്നും ഉള്ളതു് ആരെല്ലാമാണ്?

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*): അങ്ങനെ ഒരുചോദ്യംവരുമെന്നുവിചാരിച്ചു ആരെല്ലാമാണെന്ന കണക്കു് ശരിയായെടുത്തിട്ടില്ല. ഞാൻ ഒരുലിസ്റ്റുതയാറാക്കി മിസ്റ്റർ കുമാരപിള്ളയെ വേണമെങ്കിൽ പിന്നീടു് എല്പിക്കാം. (ചിരി.)

എല്ലാവർഗ്ഗങ്ങളിലും കായ്ക്ഷമതയുള്ള ഹാനിക്രൂടാതെ ജോലിനടത്തികൊണ്ടു പോകാൻ യോഗ്യതയുള്ളവരുണ്ടു. വമ്പിച്ച പല ജനവിഭാഗങ്ങൾക്കും ഹുജൂർസ്ഥാപനത്തിൽ തീരെ പ്രവേശനമില്ല. ഈഴവർ, മഹമ്മദീയർ, കത്തോലിക്കാക്രിസ്ത്യാനികൾ മുതലായ പല വർഗ്ഗങ്ങളിലും പരീക്ഷായോഗ്യതയുള്ള ആളുകൾ ഏറക്കുറെഉണ്ടു്.

MR. KALLUR NARAYANA PILLAI (*Chengannur* cum *Pattanamtitta*): നായന്മാരിൽനിന്നും ഉപവിഭാഗങ്ങളെ പ്രത്യേകം എടുത്തുപറയാമോ? ഇല്ലക്കാർ, മുതലായവരെ?

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*): വിരോധമില്ല. എടുക്കാം. ഏതുസമുദായത്തിൽ ഉള്ളവർക്കു ന്യായമായ പ്രവേശനംകിട്ടീട്ടില്ലയോ അവരെ പ്രത്യേകം ഗണിക്കുന്നതിനു യാതൊരു വിരോധവുമില്ല, ചിലവർഗ്ഗങ്ങളിൽപെട്ട പരീക്ഷാവിജയികളെ തന്നെകായ്ക്ഷമതയുള്ളവരെന്നു കേവലം സങ്കല്പിച്ചു ഉദ്യോഗത്തിൽ നിയമിച്ചുവരുന്നു. അങ്ങനെ ചെയ്യുന്നതുകൊണ്ടാണ് ചില വർഗ്ഗക്കാർക്കുമാത്രം അവിടെ ധാരാളം പ്രവേശനം കിട്ടാൻ കാരണമായതു്.

MR. C. P. KOCHUKUNJU PILLAI (*Kottarakara*): മൂവാറ്റുപുഴ, തൊടുപുഴ മുതലായതാലൂക്കുകളിൽ നിന്നും എത്രപേർ അപേക്ഷിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടു്?

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*): അപേക്ഷക്കാരുടെ ഒരു ലിസ്റ്റ് ഗവർണ്മെൻറിൽ നിന്നും തയാറാക്കേണ്ടതാണ്. അടുത്ത കൌൺസിലിൽ അതിനെപറ്റി ചോദിക്കണമെന്നു വിചാരിക്കുന്നു. (ചിരി)

കായ്ക്ഷമത ഏതാനും ചിലവർഗ്ഗക്കാർക്കുമാത്രമേ ഉണ്ടാകാവൂ എന്നില്ല. അങ്ങനെയാണെങ്കിൽ യൂനിവേർസിറ്റി പരീക്ഷയിലും ചിലവർഗ്ഗക്കാർമാത്രമല്ലേ പാസ്സാകേണ്ടതു? എല്ലാ വർഗ്ഗങ്ങളിൽ നിന്നും പരീക്ഷാവിജയികൾ ധാരാളം ഉണ്ടാകുന്നുണ്ടു.

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[Mr. Tariatu Kunjitomman.]

ഹജൂരിൽനിന്നും ശ്രദ്ധിക്കേണ്ടതായ മറെറാരു പ്രധാന സംഗതി ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെയിടയിൽ ധാരാളം അഴിമതി നടക്കുന്നതിനെപററി യാണു. പ്രജാസഭയിലും നിയമസഭയിലും ഏകാഭിപ്രായമായി മുഴങ്ങി ക്കൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്ന സ്വരം പബ്ലിക് സർവീസ്സിൽനടക്കുന്ന അഴിമതികളിൽ നിന്നും ജനസാമാന്യത്തെ രക്ഷിക്കണമെന്നാണു്. ജാതിത്തണലിലാ ണു് പ്രായേണ അഴിമതികൾ വളന്നുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നതു്. തന്റെ വഴ്ച്ച ത്തിൽപ്പെട്ട കീഴ്ദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരാണു് അഴിമതി നടത്തുന്നതെങ്കിൽ മേൽ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥൻ പ്രായേണ അവരെ രക്ഷിച്ചു വരികയാണ് പതി വു്. വല്ല പരാതിക്കാരും ഹർജികൊടുത്തു അന്വേഷണത്തിനു മേലുദ്യോ ഗസ്ഥൻ വരികയാണെങ്കിൽ സ്വജാതിക്കാരായ അവരെ വിളിച്ചു് "നമ്മുടെ ജാതിക്കാരനല്ലെ?" "കുറെ വല്ലതുംതെറുണ്ടായിരുന്നാൽ തന്നെ അതെല്ലാം ക്ഷമിക്കേണ്ടതല്ലെ?" ഇങ്ങനെ പറഞ്ഞു പരാതിക്കാരെ സമാധാനപ്പെടുത്തിയോ ഭയപ്പെടുത്തിയോ മടക്കി അയച്ചു കീഴുദ്യോഗ സ്ഥന്മാരെ രക്ഷിക്കുന്നു എന്നാണ് ജനാഭിപ്രായം. ഇതു വളരെ അ ക്ഷേപയോഗ്യമായഒന്നാണു്.

മേൽ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ സക്കീട്ടുപോകുമ്പോൾ കീഴുദ്യോഗസ്ഥ ന്മാർ അവക്കു ഭക്ഷണാദികൾക്കു വേണ്ടസൌകര്യങ്ങളെല്ലാം ചെ യ്തുകൊടുത്തു മേലുദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരെ പാട്ടിലാക്കുന്നു. ഓരോ ഉ ദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരും സക്കീട്ടു പോകുന്ന അവസരങ്ങളിൽ കീഴു ദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ നടത്തയെപ്പററി അന്വേഷിക്കയും അവരുടെമേ ൽ ഉണ്ടാകുന്ന പരാതികളെ ഗൌനിക്കയും ചെയ്താൽ ഈ അഴിമതിക ളെ നിത്താൻ സാധിക്കുമായിരുന്നു. മേൽ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ സക്കീട്ടു പോകുമ്പോൾ യാതൊന്നും കീഴുദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരിൽ നിന്നും സ്വീക രിക്കാൻ പാടില്ലെന്നു പ്രത്യേകം ചട്ടംകെട്ടേണ്ടതാണ്. ഒന്നും രണ്ടും കൊല്ലം ഒരേ സ്ഥലത്തുതന്നെയിരിക്കുന്ന ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരെ സ്ഥലം മാറിനിയമിക്കുന്നതു നല്ല ഏർപ്പാടാണ്. ഒരു സ്ഥലത്തു അധികനാൾ ഉറച്ചതിന്റെ ശേഷമാണ് അവർ മല്ലാൽകാരെയും പിടിച്ചു അഴിമതി തുടങ്ങുന്നതു്. ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരെ രണ്ടു വർഷംകൂടുമ്പോൾ സ്ഥലം മാറി ക്കൊണ്ടിരിക്കണമെന്നു ഒരു പ്രമേയം ഞാൻ കഴിഞ്ഞ കൌൺസിലി ലേക്കു അയച്ചിരുന്നു.

MR. K. C. MAMMEN MAPPILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, North*): താണതരം ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരെസ്ഥലം മാറിക്കൊണ്ടിരിക്കണമെന്നു പറ ഞ്ഞു. അതിൽ പള്ളിക്കൂടം വാദ്ധ്യാന്മാരും ഉൾപ്പെടുകയില്ലേ?

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MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*) : പള്ളിക്കൂടം വാല്യാന്മാക്കു ജനങ്ങളിൽ നിന്നും കൈക്കൂലിവാങ്ങുവാൻ അതു സൌകര്യമില്ല.

MR. K. C. MAMMEN MAPPILLAI : എത്ര രൂപാ ശമ്പളത്തിനുതാഴെയുള്ള വരെയാണ് താണതരം ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരെന്ന് പറയുന്നതു്?

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*) : ൫൦ രൂപാക്കു മേലുള്ള ശമ്പളക്കാരെ ഈ വിധം മാററിയാലും മതി. അവർ കൈക്കൂലിവാങ്ങി അടുത്ത മേൽ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാക്കും കൊടുക്കും. അതുകൊണ്ടു മദ്ധ്യതരം ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരെയും സ്ഥലം മാററികൊണ്ടിരിക്കണം.

MR. K. SIVARAMA PANIKKAR (*Shertallai*): പോലീസ് കാൻസ്റ്റബിൾമാരും കൈക്കൂലിവാങ്ങുന്നവരാണെന്നാണൊ മെമ്പരുടെ അഭിപ്രായം?

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*) : കാൻസ്റ്റബിൾമാരും ധാരാളം വാങ്ങുന്നുണ്ടു്.

MR. K. SIVARAMA PANIKKAR (*Shertallai*): പോലീസ് കാൻസ്റ്റബിൾമാർ ൫൦ രൂപായിൽ കുറഞ്ഞവരാണെന്നു അറിയാമൊ?

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*) : പോലീസ് കാൻസ്റ്റബിൾമാർ ൫൦ രൂപായിൽ കുറഞ്ഞവരാണെങ്കിലും ഹെഡ്കാൻസ്റ്റബിൾമാർ, ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർമാർ ഇവരെ ക്രൂടക്കൂടെ മാററിക്കൊണ്ടിരിക്കയും അവരെ ശരിപ്പെടുത്തുകയും ചെയ്താൽ ഈ കാൻസ്റ്റബിൾമാർ കൈക്കൂലി വാങ്ങിക്കയില്ല. ഹെഡ്കാൻസ്റ്റബിൾമാരുടെയും ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർമാരുടെയും അനുവാദവും പ്രോത്സാഹനവുമില്ലെങ്കിൽ കാൻസ്റ്റബിൾമാക്കു കയ്ക്കൂലിവാങ്ങാൻ പ്രയാസമുണ്ടു്.

MR. C. P. TARAKAN (*Kunnatnad*) : കാൻസ്റ്റബിൾമാരെ സ്വദേശത്തു തന്നെ വച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കണമെന്നാണോ പറയുന്നതു്?

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*) : അവരെ ഒരിക്കലും സ്വദേശത്തു വയ്ക്കണമെന്നു ഞാൻ പറഞ്ഞില്ല. സ്വദേശത്തു വയ്ക്കാൻപാടില്ല.

MR. K. C. MAMMEN MAPPILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, North*) : Sir, there is no perfection in human affairs. Therefore, nobody can complain, if there is discontent about the constitution of the public service in Travancore, both with regard to its representative character and with regard to the standard of morality and efficiency which the officers are able to maintain. If we compare the present generation of public servants with their predecessors of a decade or two ago, I think it is

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[Mr. K. C. Mammen Mappillai.]

indubitable that a very great improvement *has* taken place. Again, if we compare the kind of public service that we have with that anywhere else in India, especially in other Native States in India, I am bound to say that we are here enjoying a veritable paradise.

MR. C. P. TARAKAN (*Kunnatnad*): മുൻസിഫ് കോട്ടിലും മജിസ്ട്രേട്ട കോട്ടിലും ഗുമസ്ഥാക്കളുടെ അഴിമതികൾ പണ്ടത്തെക്കാൾ വർദ്ധിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു എന്നറിയാമോ?

MR. K. C. MAMMEN MAPPILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, North*): There may be exceptions; they only go to prove the rule.

MR. T. KUMARA PILLAI (*Kalkulam* cum *Vilavankod*): ഇപ്പോൾ കൈക്കൂലി കുറഞ്ഞിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നാണോ മിസ്റ്റർ മാമ്മന്റെ അഭിപ്രായം?

MR. K. C. MAMMEN MAPPILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, North*): Certainly, with regard to the Judicial Department and the Public Works Department, there were times—and Mr. Kumara Pillai must have known that—when Executive Engineers and even higher officers were reputed to be taking bribes. I do not think there are very many persons in that grade now in the Public Works Department or in the Judicial Department who are in the habit of taking bribes. Similarly in other departments also, with regard to the higher officers, there has been considerable improvement. There may be instances of a few departments in which there is corruption on the part of the higher officers; but, I do not want to mention them and make any invidious distinction.

MR. T. KUMARA PILLAI (*Kalkulam* cum *Vilavankod*): ഇന്നയിന്ന ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റിൽ ഇന്നയിന്ന മാതിരിയിൽ അഴിമതികൾ നടക്കുന്നുഎന്ന വ്യക്തമായി പറഞ്ഞാലല്ലാതെ ആ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റുകളെ എങ്ങിനെ നന്നാക്കാൻ സാധിക്കും?

MR. K. C. MAMMEN MAPPILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, North*): I consider that there has been improvement in certain directions; but I was going to follow it up by saying that there are certain directions in which, certainly, the attention of the Government and of the House should be concentrated with a view to effect improvement. When I was saying that we have been making some improvement as compared with our own past and compared with the conditions in certain other parts of India I did not mean to say that we should be satisfied with what we have. I too am of opinion that we have to improve in many directions with respect to the public service in Travancore. The one department, of the lower grades of which there is complaint, is the Police Department, and everybody knows that the Police Constables, and even the higher officers in the department are in the habit of taking systematic bribes. (*Hear hear*). But, considering that the salary of these low-paid subordinates is

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not sufficient even to purchase one bag of rice and scarcely sufficient to maintain a family, we have only to think that it is but natural that these people are not strictly honest. If the Council and the Government are prepared to raise the salary of these Police Constables to such a figure that they will be placed beyond the temptation of accepting bribes———

MR. T. KUMARA PILLAI (*Kalkulam* cum *Vilavankod*): കൂടുതൽ ശമ്പളം കൊടുക്കുന്നപക്ഷം കയ്ക്കൂലി വാങ്ങുകയില്ലെന്നാണോ പറയുന്നത്? ൫൦൦-൦ മുതൽ ൩൦൦-൦ രൂപാ ശമ്പളം വാങ്ങുന്നവർ കൈക്കൂലി വാങ്ങുന്നില്ലെന്നാണോ അഭിപ്രായം?

MR. K. C. MAMMEN MAPPILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, North*): That is owing to the depravity of human nature. That is all I can say.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*): പോലീസ് ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർമാർ പ്രായേണ കൈക്കൂലി വാങ്ങുന്നില്ലെന്നാണോ പറഞ്ഞത്?

MR. K. C. MAMMEN MAPPILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, North*): I think a large number of Police Inspectors and even higher officers in the Police Department are in the habit of taking bribes.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): May I know if Mr. Mammen Mappillai has any reliable basis for the statement that he is making, except that he came across all this information by way of hearsay?

MR. K. C. MAMMAN MAPPILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, North*): Hearsay is of different kinds. There are some sources of hearsay which we have to rely upon. Ordinary commonsense and our own experience teaches us as to the reliability of the sources from which we get information. From the information that I have been able to get, and which I have to consider to be reliable, I must say that the subordinates of the Police Department are not above corruption. Probably, if you put me in a court of law and subject me to legal tests of evidence and all that, I may have to say something different. But, speaking straightforwardly and frankly, I may say that the lower ranks of the Police Department are not free from corruption; but I may not be able to substantiate the statement in a court of law.

MR. G. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Neyyattinkara*): May I know whether persons are not expected to speak straightforwardly and frankly before a court of law? (*Laughter.*)

MR. K. C. MAMMEN MAPPILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, North*): I made that statement probably owing to want of legal education on my part. I beg to withdraw that statement. It may be due to the absence of legal education that I made that statement which is susceptible of the interpretation put upon it by Mr. G. Paramesvaran Pillai. Surely did not mean it.

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[Mr. K. C. Mammen Mappillai.]

I have been diverted from the main trend of my observations by the number of questions that were put to me. I was going to say that it would be a great thing if, in the attempt to improve public service, competitive examinations are introduced for all the higher ranks of public service. (*Mr. G. Paramesvaran Pillai*: *Hear, hear*). Probably, there may be disparity in communal representation. But, I am sure it is possible simultaneously to find out some remedy for that. I do not want to go into details as to how these difficulties must be removed. With due regard to efficiency, on the whole, I may say, it would be better to have something like competitive examinations. We see, in British India, the I. C. S. Examinations have given rise to the British Indian Civil Service which is admitted by everybody to be the best in the world. Similarly, I think that all these defects could be remedied by proper competitive examinations.

Another thing which I should like to mention is that an example should be set of one or two notoriously corrupt officers, if it is possible just by taking some approvers, if necessary. That will be a deterrent for bringing other persons to justice. As I said, there are very corrupt and very dishonest officers, and they are doing much havoc in the country. There is no use saying that there is much corruption in public service. My friend Mr. Kumara Pillai and all other members of the House know that there are corrupt officers; but it is not possible, for us or for Government, to bring them to book. It has often occurred to me whether it would not be possible to get hold of some notorious officer and bring him to book by means of some approvers or something like that, and thus set an example to the other officers also. With these observations, I support Mr. Kumara Pillai's motion.

MR. N. KUMARAN (*Nominated*): I support Mr. Kumara Pillai's motion. This question of public service has been discussed threadbare at more than one session of the Legislative Council; and the related question of efficiency and communal representation in public service was also discussed. I agree with Mr. Kumara Pillai's statement that the representation must be in proportion to the population of each section of the people. (*Louder, please.*). But I did not agree with him when he said that, if the principle of communal representation is accepted, efficiency would suffer.

MR. T. J. MATTHEW (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade*): May I know whether Mr. Kumara Pillai said that the representation must be according to the population of each community?

MR. N. KUMARAN (*Nominated*): I did not hear what Mr. Matthew said.

MR. T. J. MATTHEW (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade*): Did Mr. Kumara Pillai say that representation in public service must be according to the population of different communities?

MR. N. KUMARAN (*Nominated*): Yes.

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MR. T. J. MATTHEW (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade*): He did not say that.

MR. T. KUMARA PILLAI (*Kalkulam* cum *Vilavankod*): I did not say that.

MR. N. KUMARAN (*Nominated*): Mr. Kumara Pillai now denies that appointments should be made according to the population. I am sitting beside him and probably, in the course of his speech, owing to the enthusiasm with which he spoke, he might have forgotten what he has actually stated. But I am sure what he said was that the representation—

MR. T. KUMARA PILLAI (*Kalkulam* cum *Vilavankod*): ഇന്നത്തെ സ്ഥിതിയിൽ ജനസംഖ്യ കണക്കിനു അവർ ഉദ്യോഗങ്ങൾ ആവശ്യപ്പെട്ടു ന്നത് ശരിയാണെന്നാണു ഞാൻ പറഞ്ഞത്. അങ്ങനെകൊടുക്കണമെ ന്നല്ല ഞാൻ പറഞ്ഞത്.

MR. N. KUMARAN (*Nominated*): I never expect my friend to argue that what was right will not be granted by him. He accepts the prayer as right; and what is right should be granted.

MR. T. KUMARA PILLAI (*Kalkulam* cum *Vilavankod*): According to the present circumstances, the prayer is right.

MR. N. KUMARAN (*Nominated*): Sir, fear was entertained when the non-Brahmin community came into power in Madras, that the Madras service would not be efficient; but we find that, so far as the Non-Brahmin community was concerned, it found proper persons in the Madras Civil Service and thus the fear that was—

MR. V. SUBBA AIYAR (*Nominated*) (*Deputy President*): May I ask the member whether 'non-brahmin' is a community?

MR. N. KUMARAN (*Nominated*): That is what they say in Madras.

MR. V. SUBBA AIYAR (*Nominated*) (*Deputy President*): It cannot be so according to legal interpretation.

MR. K. K. THOMAS (*Kottayam*): Does he mean to say that 'Brahmin' is a community?

MR. N. KUMARAN (*Nominated*): I may say, by correcting myself, non-Brahmin communities. What I want to impress upon the House is that efficiency is not the monopoly of one particular community or race, and for safeguarding this, Government have taken good care that all posts in Government service are to be filled by persons who have certain minimum qualifications. If Government think that, by accepting the principle of representation according to the population, efficiency may suffer, they may freely raise the minimum qualification for each post in Government service. I therefore find absolutely no reason why the principle, that is considered by my friend Mr. Kumara Pillai to be right, should not be accepted by Government simply because efficiency will suffer. With respect to the other points raised by Mr. Kumara Pillai, I absolutely agree with him and I have nothing more to add about them.

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MR. K. SIVARAMA PANIKKAR (*Shertallai*): I also support the motion rather in a qualified manner. I do not like the idea of giving office according to the population but I will just say that the public service should be represented according to the basis of taluks (*Laughter*). In that case, I believe, my taluk may get a good number of offices. With this qualification, I support the motion.

MR. C. N. TUPPAN NAMBUTIRI (*Jenmies*): ഹജൂർ വകുപ്പിലേക്കു നീക്കി വച്ചിട്ടുള്ള തുകയിൽനിന്നും കുറയ്ക്കണമെന്നു പറയുന്ന അഭിപ്രായത്തോടു ഞാൻ ബലമായി യോജിക്കുന്നു. പിന്നെ അനേകം ആളുകൾക്കും അറിയാൻ പാടില്ലാത്തതായ ഇംഗ്ലീഷ് ഭാഷയിൽ, തലസ്ഥാനത്തു ഇരുന്നു കൊണ്ടു, 'പോകാതെ പോയി' എന്നുപറഞ്ഞു ജോലി തീർക്കുന്ന ക്ലാർക്കന്മാരെ കുറയ്ക്കണമെന്നും ഞാൻ ബലമായി വാദിക്കുന്നു. മലയാള ഭാഷയിൽ റിക്കാർഡുകൾ ഇല്ലാതിരിക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ടുള്ള ന്യൂനത രാഷ്ട്രീയ കാര്യങ്ങളെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു രാജ്യത്തിൽ പൊതുവെയുള്ള ജനങ്ങൾക്കു മനസ്സിലാക്കാൻ സാധിക്കുകയില്ലെന്നുള്ളതാണ്. അതോടുകൂടി പരിഷ്കൃത രാജ്യമെന്നു വിചാരിക്കുന്നതായ ഈ രാജ്യത്തു നിർബന്ധ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം ഏർപ്പെടുത്തണമെന്നു മറ്റു പല മഹാന്മാർ പല അവസരങ്ങളിൽ ആയി ഇവിടെ അഭിപ്രായപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുണ്ട്. അതായതു ഞാൻതന്നെ ഇംഗ്ലീഷ് വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം നിർബന്ധമാക്കിതീർക്കണമെന്നു ഒരു പ്രജാസഭയിൽ അഭിപ്രായപ്പെടുകയും ആ അവസരത്തിൽ ഞാൻ തെറ്റിധരിച്ചു പറഞ്ഞതാണെന്നു ദിവാൻജി അവർകൾ വിചാരിച്ചു, "പ്രാഥമിക വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തെ അല്ലേ" എന്നു ദിവാൻജിഅവർകൾ ചോദിക്കയും ചെയ്തിട്ടുണ്ട്. "അല്ലാ ഇംഗ്ലീഷ് വിദ്യാഭ്യാസംതന്നെ നിർബന്ധമാക്കണമെന്നാണു ഞാൻ പറഞ്ഞതു" എന്നു വീണ്ടും പറഞ്ഞു. അതിലേയ്ക്കുള്ള കാരണമെന്തെന്നാൽ, പ്രാഥമിക വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം നിർബന്ധമാക്കണമെന്നുള്ള അഭിപ്രായത്തിന്റെ ആദ്യം പരിഷ്കൃത രാജ്യത്തെ അപേക്ഷിച്ചു അവിടെനിന്നും സിദ്ധിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള ആശയം ആണ് ഈ ആശയം. ഈ ആശയം അവരിൽനിന്നും വന്നിട്ടുണ്ടെങ്കിലും ഗവർണ്മെൻറു വിചാരിക്കുന്നതു എങ്ങിനെ എന്നു വച്ചാൽ പരിഷ്കൃത രാജ്യങ്ങളുടെ ആശയങ്ങൾ ഒക്കെയും മഹാന്മാരുടെ മനസ്സിൽനിന്നും വരുന്നുണ്ടു, എന്നാൽ അതൊക്കെയും ഗവർണ്മെൻറു അനുകൂലിക്കുന്നുണ്ടെന്നുള്ള അഭിപ്രായത്തിൽ അവരെ ഒട്ടേറെ സഹായിക്കുന്നുണ്ട്. രാഷ്ട്രീയമായ കാര്യങ്ങൾ പൊതുവെ ഉള്ള എല്ലാ ആളുകൾക്കും അറിവാൻ ആഗ്രഹമുണ്ട്. ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ സ്ഥിതി നോക്കിയ അവസരത്തിൽ ആവക

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കായ്ങ്ങൾം എല്ലാവക്കും മനസ്സിലാക്കാൻ പാടുള്ളതല്ലെന്നു തോന്നിപ്പോകുന്നു. ഇംഗ്ലീഷ് ഭാഷയുടെ നിർബന്ധംകൊണ്ടു അങ്ങിനെ തോന്നാൻ മാർഗ്ഗം ഉണ്ട്. മലയാളഭാഷ ഒട്ടുമുക്കാൽഭാഗം ജനങ്ങൾക്കും മനസ്സിലാകുന്നതാണ്. അതിനാൽ ഗവർണ്മെൻറിൽനിന്നും എല്ലാ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിലും ഉള്ള റിക്കാർഡുകൾം മലയാളഭാഷയിലും ക്ലൃപ്തി ഉണ്ടാക്കിവയ്ക്കണമെന്നു ഞാൻ ബലമായി അഭിപ്രായപ്പെടുന്നു. അതിനാൽ ഞാൻ മിസ്റ്റർ കുമാരപിള്ളയുടെ അഭിപ്രായത്തോടു ബലമായി യോജിക്കുന്നു.

MR. N. V. JOSEPH (*Parur*): Sir, I really confess that I am in a dilemma as to whether I should support Mr. Kumara Pillai's motion or oppose it. That honesty and efficiency are desirable ingredients in an officer is not disputed at all. But whether, under the present condition of our country, recruitment to public service can be based upon honesty and efficiency alone without considering communal representation is really a difficult problem, not peculiar to Travancore, but common to Cochin and to all India where, in fact, there is no nation at all. We cannot say that all the subjects of Travancore form one nation; better still, they may be grouped under different communities. We are really in a state of transition. We have got the basis of territory, the basis of community and several other interests. All these come into clash and it is in such a country that we live. What is the basis in Travancore administration and what is the unit of the organisation? Is it not an individual? I doubt much. In one sense it may be. But in that sense the Government itself have admitted it. For, to the Sri Mulam Popular Assembly and to this Council the Government nominate members to represent certain unrepresented communities. So, what I say is that communal representation is also recognised by Government in its administrative institutions.

MR. T. KUMARA PILLAI (*Kalkulam* cum *Vilavankod*): എല്ലാജാതിക്കാരേയും അതിൽ ഒഴിവാക്കീട്ടുണ്ടൊ?

MR. N. V. JOSEPH (*Parur*): I do not see that they are nominated from all communities. But my contention is only that that principle is also recognised as a basis, and what I say is that we cannot ignore that. It is not expedient for peace in the land to ignore expediency also as a principle in administration. This question was tried not only here but also all over India. What is that which stands in the way of a united Indian nation? There are the Mahomedans calling for representation by communities and saying that they won't identify themselves with the majority of other communities. So what they want is to remain separate. There are the Hindus and the Mahomedans. The Mahomedans ask for communal representation. They won't identify themselves with the majority altogether and say they want to remain separate altogether. These are the real questions.

I agree with my friend Mr. Kumara Pillai in thinking that this is the apple of discord. To throw away this apple of discord is the

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[Mr. N. V. Joseph.]

duty of every one. Then, there is difficulty between the governed and the Government; and if the governed go and ask in a body to get more from the Government, what is the benefit for a few communities? Because, a good portion will walk away with sixty, another portion with thirty and then the remaining will be distributed among themselves. My plea is that the existing privileges should be equally distributed. Unless the highly privileged communities come down in a charitable way and shake hands with the others, then the communal unrest will not go.

MR. T. KUMARA PILLAI (*Kalkulam cum Vilavankod*): ഉദ്യോഗങ്ങൾ കൊടുക്കേണ്ടത് ജനസംഖ്യയുടെ കണക്കനുസരിച്ചിട്ടോ, അതിൽ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസമുള്ളവരുടെ കണക്കനുസരിച്ചിട്ടോവേണ്ടത്?

MR. N. V. JOSEPH (*Parur*): That is the real problem. There are several bases. There is population, the number of educated members of each community, the territorial consideration and other matters which have to be looked into.

My friend Mr. Kumara Pillai said their prayer was right and that it should be granted. What I have to submit in regard to that is that it should not be accepted as a principle. He also suggested that what is right in prayer must also be granted. So if the grievance is real and substantial, I say it must be remedied. But to remedy that, how is it possible without accepting communal representation as a basis of recruitment? I also expressed my view on this matter in the general discussion of the budget. I do not know——

MR. T. KUMARA PILLAI (*Kalkulam cum Vilavankod*): കറപ്ഷനെ പറ്റിപറയുമ്പോൾ ജാതിമത്സരം ഉണ്ടാകുന്നതായി അറിയാമോ?

MR. N. V. JOSEPH (*Parur*): This communal feeling is not only present in this matter but also in the imputation of corruption and in defending officers from the imputation of corruption. This is really a danger. So I said that I do admit that it is an apple of discord. If we, all of us, Hindus, Brahmins, Christians, Nairs, Pariahs and every other community have the good of the country at heart, they must all shake hands together and fight together.

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, South*): Mahomedans also?

MR. N. V. JOSEPH (*Parur*): Mahomedans and every one.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): Sir, I rise to support the motion of Mr. Kumara Pillai, for a different reason. I have been listening to the speeches of one or two members on this side of the House. My object in speaking on this motion is not only to draw the attention of Government to the fact that the Tamilian community is not given sufficient encouragement, either in proportion to numbers or education. I want very much to advocate particularly that the recruitment to the public

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service should not be based on any communal basis whatsoever. But on the other hand, I recognise that there is not much force in the plea that at any cost efficiency should be maintained. In this connection, I have been reminded of a story of the breakfast table. A father, his wife and his only son were sitting together chit-chatting around a breakfast table and all on a sudden the boy said, 'Daddy, I want to marry your mother'. 'My dear you cannot marry my mother' was his reply. 'If you can marry my mother, why not I yours?' the boy asked (*Laughter*). That is the present condition of the impulse of the youth of the country. The communal spirit imported in public service only deteriorates the moral tone of the same. But all the same it has been imported in the matter of recruitment. If that is the idea, I cannot help referring to the criminal neglect on the part of Government so far as Tamilians are concerned. It is a matter of common knowledge that Tamilians were once very famous in the matter of finance as well as in the department of general administration. That has been highly complimented by a well-known Dewan as is seen in the *State Manual*, Vol. III. It is to the following effect:—

> I am aware of the position occupied by your community among the subjects of His Highness the Maharaja and I have proof of your loyalty and devotion to His Highness' throne. Though not one of the most important from the numerical standpoint, your community, by its steady habits of industry and perserverance and orderly pursuit of occupations conducive to the material prosperity of the country, has earned a name and fame for itself from time immemorial which it should be the earnest endeavour of the present and succeeding generations to maintain unimpaired. I know that your ancestors served the State with distinction alike in peace and war and that their proverbial financial instinct and experience were of incalculable service to the administration for countless generations.

That being the case,—

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): May I know from the member the name of the Dewan who made the above statement?

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): I claim notice (*Laughter*).

The point will be made quite clear if you just refer to the statistics which I will give for the sake of information. The total number of gazetted officers in the Secretariat is 19. Of them, Tamilians are *nil*, Brahmins 7, Nairs 10, and Christians 2, *i. e.*, out of a total number of 19 which carries a pay of Rs. 150 and above. In the Account Office out of the 14 gazetted officers, 5 are Brahmins, 2 are Nairs, 6 are Christians and one other.

Sir, I very much object to the inclusion of Tamilians under 'others'—

MR. C. N. THUPPAN NAMBUTIRI (*Jennies*): ബ്രാഹ്മണൻ എന്നു പറഞ്ഞതിൽ മലയാളബ്രാഹ്മണരായിട്ടു എതുയുണ്ടെന്നു അറിയാമൊ?

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): I do not know. Under the category of 'others' I suggest, the Tamilians should not be included as they have a stake in the country as much as any other community. Sir, I very much object to that being done and I object to the Tamilians

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[Mr. M. Sivatanu Pillai.]

being classified under 'others'. I only wish that I should not be misunderstood. Sir, I am a believer in efficiency, not at the risk of communal interest. As the representation in the public service is admitted to be based on communal representation, it is desirable that the Tamilians also should be enabled to take their share.

MR. T. J. MATTHEW (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade*) : May I know whether he includes Brahmins also?

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*) : The communities are always classified under the exigencies of time. So what I mean is that Tamilians are those people who have their mother-tongue as Tamil, except Brahmins.

MR. C. P. TARAKAN (*Kunnatnad*) : അന്യോഗസ്ഥഭാഗത്തുനിന്നും ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ കൈക്കൂലിവാങ്ങിക്കുന്നതിനെപ്പറ്റി പല വാദപ്രതിവാദങ്ങളും നടന്നകഴിഞ്ഞു. ഇനി ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥസാമാജികന്മാരുടെ അഭിപ്രായം കേട്ടാൽകൊള്ളാം.

PRESIDENT : You will hear their views in time.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*) : Sir, I also support the motion of Mr. Kumara Pillai. Several members here have spoken on representation in public service from the standpoint of community, territory and other considerations. It is a matter on which there has been general discontent among the people of the State. Most of the educated people in the State are trying their level best to get a place in Government service somehow or other. Under these circumstances, it is necessary that the Government should lay down some definite principles in the matter of appointments in the public service. Yesterday, when the question of appointments in the Stamp Manufactory was considered, I put the question to Mr. George as to whether there was any such principle in the matter of appointments. He gave me a reply that no definite principles have been followed.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Financial Secretary to Government*) : I only stated that no principles have been laid down.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*) : If principles are followed, they must have been laid down, whether written orders or otherwise. Anyhow, as the applicants to the public service are not able to know whether the appointments are made on communal lines or otherwise, I think it is better that printed copies of such principles are published on notice-boards, along with a list of actual vacancies. If that is done, there is no chance of these applicants going in for recommendations. The non-official members of this Council are also approached very often by these applicants for recommendations to the Heads of Departments and I beg to state that they also give undue consideration to such recommendations. So I request Government to lay

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down some definite principles so as to allow the applicants to get into the service. Looking from the standpoint of the Heads of Departments themselves, I think the laying down of such principles will save their prestige also, especially of those who are often accused of favouring special communities or individuals.

Sir, I am of opinion that the first consideration that the Government should have is efficiency and character. Mere efficiency is not sufficient. There should be character also, especially in the matter of appointments as Heads of Departments, as the question of character is also equally important, as, if not more important than efficiency. In the matter of deciding as to efficiency a great difficulty arises as to the standard of test. If a Board of Directors is appointed, then people will complain that the Board will show special consideration to persons belonging to the communities to which the members of the board belong. So there also there are difficulties in the way. Therefore I submit that considering efficiency as the first point, communal representation etc., may also be considered as supplementary factors.

In regard to appointments, Government can very well look to considerations of territorial representation as more important than communal representation. So I would request Government to consider this question of representation of various taluks in the State in the public service. People of North Travancore, especially those from the taluks of the Todupuzha, Minachil, etc., have not sufficiently been represented in the public service.

MR. C. P. TARAKAN (*Kunnatnad*): What about Kunnatnad?

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): I have no special knowledge of Kunnatnad. As regards the taluks of Minachil and Todupuzha, I request Government to consider the question of representation in the public service from those taluks.

As regards the other point *i. e.*, corruption in the public service, the general impression is that the Government officers are very much inclined to bribery, but I do not want to commit myself to such a broad statement. My opinion, so far as the taluk of Minachil is concerned, is that the people are under the impression that the officers who come there are corrupt.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Trivandrum* cum *Neduvangad*): Does the member mean that an officer who goes to Minachil becomes corrupt?

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): These officers seem to think that the people of Minachil form a good field for exploitation and they take advantage of this fact in the matter of getting bribes.

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, South*): Sir, I beg to suggest that representation in the public service be made according to sex also. I see that there is only one officer who belongs to the other sex in this House. This also should be taken into consideration.

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MR. C. P. THOMAS (*Nominated*): Sir, I wish to make a few observations on this occasion. There is very great difficulty in combining efficiency with principles of communal representation. While I appreciate that, I feel at the same time that I should make two remarks. The question of efficiency comes in at two points, namely at the initial stage when appointments are made and at a later stage when promotions are given. With regard to the efficiency in relation to admission into the public service, I think it will be a safe course to adopt minimum qualification as the standard for admission. Government have laid down certain minimum qualifications. Now, if the members of certain unrepresented or poorly represented communities apply among others, for a place and if they have got the necessary qualifications, then without any question of comparative efficiency, I think it would be very desirable to take them in preference to members of the well represented communities who may have higher qualifications.

MR. T. KUMARA PILLAI (*Kalkulam* cum *Vilavankod*): ഈ നയത്തെമാത്രം അടിസ്ഥാനമാക്കി ഉദ്യോഗങ്ങൾക്കു ആളുകളെ നിയമിക്കുന്നതായാൽ ഭരണത്തിൽ കാര്യക്ഷമത കിട്ടുന്നതാണോ?

MR. C. P. THOMAS (*Nominated*): I think it could be safeguarded by taking into consideration practical efficiency in the matter of promotions. I think for practical efficiency the amount of marks secured in a public examination is a safe test. Of course, there may be exceptions. One way in which injustice is done is by taking in persons for acting appointments without taking into consideration the principle of communal representation. The acting appointment is a claim for the incumbent and when afterwards the question of unrepresented minorities comes in, this matter adds to the difficulty. I may say that this is, if I may be allowed to use that expression, a trick of some officers. When they are asked to make statements of appointments, they make statements excluding acting appointments and afterwards this acting service is brought forward as claims to those offices. So if proper care is taken to see that minimum qualification is insisted upon, I am sure a lot of the difficulties can be overcome. With regard to promotions, I think that the opinion of the responsible officers about their subordinates will have to be taken into consideration. Once a person has been entertained, it will not be fair to consider the question of communal representation. With regard to the question of purity, I am inclined to think that if the subordinate officers and the senior officers are sure that any act of corruption on their part will be visited by proper punishment, ninety per cent. of the corruption now existing would disappear. We remember that there were certain periods in the history of public service when the presence of certain officers either as heads of departments or as head of the administration, the very fact that such a person was the head, did strike terror among the members of the service. If there is a feeling abroad that it is not possible to escape the vigilance of the superior officer, if there is a feeling that that there are

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some people at the top who are bent upon rooting out corruption, then corruption will be reduced. With these words, I support the motion.

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): May I know from the President whether there is any time limit for non-officials?

PRESIDENT: Individually or together?

MR. G. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Neyyattinkara*): May I know when the time limit for the demand expires?

PRESIDENT: You have an hour and a quarter.

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): Is there any time limit for non-officials to speak?

PRESIDENT: No limit.

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): Sir, I may be permitted to say a word in regard to this very important question. I thank Mr. N. V. Joseph for letting the cat out of the bag when he said it is the apple of discord. The problem is very delicate; but the philosophy behind it is more serious, though vitiated. When he said it is an apple of discord, I thought it supplied the clue to the situation. The public service has more or less become an apple and a plum. It is not really *public service*; it is neither *public* nor *service*. It is a euphemism to call it public service. People are anxious to get in simply because they think it is an easy means of getting livelihood. It is till then an apple. But if they are paid lower than what they are now paid, then it will be a plum. Therefore I say that it is an apple and a plum. During the time of the war this discord could not have been thought of. I know during the last war, when bachelors were asked to go to the front, even in such a patriotic country as England, people very soon went and got married. That shows that they did not want to serve the country in the sense of service. If public service is treated in that manner, I am sure this apple of discord would not have been thought of.

I do not want to take the time of the House. But I thought that I may draw the attention of the House to this problem, not exactly to the problem, but to the philosophy behind the problem. The mental outlook of the people who are clamouring for more representation, more representation here and more representation there—

MR. N. V. JOSEPH (*Parur*): That was not exactly my plea.

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): I am not blaming my friend when he said it is an apple of discord.

MR. N. V. JOSEPH (*Parur*): I want to know from the member whether he thinks that appointment is only a matter of pay, a matter of a few rupees, or it is a source of influence in this land which may be used either for the good or the evil of the people.

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): Treated either way, if public service is looked upon as an opportunity for serving the country, I am sure there would not have been this complaint. It is just because people do not consider it as an opportunity for service but as an opportunity for plunder and self-aggrandizement, it is only because of that

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[Mr. A. K. Pillai.]

that each community is anxious to have its own men in the service; it is only because of that physical view that each community is anxious that its share should be given. If people on the other hand sought it as an opportunity to serve their motherland, to serve their country, then certainly this clamour for appointments would not have arisen and it would not have been treated as it has been done now.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Ag. Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): May I ask whether Legislative Council membership is an apple of discord?

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): Yes, it is, and exactly for the same reason. It is not a secret to many people in this land that many members use their position—I do not particularly speak of any member—they use their membership and position for private self-aggrandizement. It is an open secret.

MR. N. V. JOSEPH (*Parur*): May I know whether what he advocates is only an ideal or an actual reality?

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): It could be made an actual reality. We have deviated from the right path so that it appears to be an ideal. It could be made a practical proposition if the problem has been treated in this light. I am sure responsible members would not have thought of it in the light that dogs would bark for the bones. One member speaks for his community, another member speakes for the sex, and another for his taluk. But public service should be treated as an opportunity for service. When physical side for our life is guaranteed, we think that public service is good; but if it has been treated in the way that I am speaking of, I am sure there will not be any clamour. I spoke on this motion because I thought I might impress upon the House this side of the problem. Salary has been increasing for the last so many years, and it has been more or less to accommodate foreigners that we have been increasing it. Every one is anxious to get on and they think that public service is an easy means for it; it was easy both to make themselves rich. And we attached so much importance to the matter that that was the one thing which we could consider in this Council. I do not think we can change the mental attitude of the people by passing a law. But Government can do very much by lowering pay just to suit a decent maintenance, that is to say, a guarantee of the physical part of their lives.

MR. C. P. THOMAS (*Nominated*): Does he not think, on the other hand, that the reducing of the pay will lead to corruption?

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): I do not think.

MR. C. P. THOMAS (*Nominated*): The history of public service in the past shows that.

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): Probably that would have been the case at the time when education was not so wide and public opinion was not so strong. But now education has advanced, and the boasted vaunt of education must bear fruit.

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MR. CHANGANACHERY K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Quilon*): Sir, I am tempted to say one word on this motion. Any outsider listening to the discussion today and yesterday would carry away with him the impression that communal appointment is far more important with the members than matters concerning public administration. (Mr. G. Parameswaran Pillai: *Hear, hear*). So much heat and energy was generated on this subject in this Council that the impression received by any one is not at all likely to enhance the prestige of this Council. It appears to me, Sir, that some staff selection board or something should be immediately appointed and the question concerning recruitment to the service and promotions of officers should be referred to them for their decision. The communal claims for appointments should be introduced as a regulation in itself. Section 11 of the Legislative Council Regulation should be so amended as to enable us to refer communal claims to the Government or the Selection Board.

MR. A. J. JOHN (*Vaikam*): Does he mean that communal claims should be referred to the Staff Selection Board.

MR. CHANGANACHERY K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Quilon*): I leave it to the Government. The communities should be adequately represented on the Staff Selection Board. I also find that every community has its own separate organisation for ventilating its own grievance. Its grievance may be ventilated there rather than in this Council. If that is done, greater and more serious attention may be paid to matters of administration.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Ag. Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): Sir, I did not expect to speak on this motion, but as I have been called upon, I shall speak a few words. Mr. A.K. Pillai has been pointing out that public service is not really sought for for service but for the sake of the emoluments or the influence it may command. I think, in a general, academical way, this view may be correct. I may also say that, in that way, there is no human action which is altogether altruistically pursued. I put the question, when he was speaking, whether the Legislative Council membership is sought for for service and whether that also is not an apple of discord in that way, and Mr. A. K. Pillai said that also is an apple. So then, it cannot be denied that that again is an apple of discord. Why? For the simple reason that no human action, when it is probed far and analysed critically, will be found to be really altruistic. Human action must have something behind it to goad human beings to those actions. It is not really wrong for any person to try for a place in the Government service or a place in the Legislative Council for the sake of service and, at the same time, for advancing himself. Without that, it is not possible to get any human action in this world. Formally, a man may come and say that he is thirsting to do public service and that he wants to be elected a representative for getting opportunities for doing public service. But, when we examine that critically, it will be found that there is something else behind it. I do not want to mention names in illustration of this point. People who are acclaimed as the most saintly of gentlemen in the

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[Mr. Kayalam Paramesvaran Pillai.]

world might say that they are doing a certain thing not for worldly riches or worldly position. Even in those cases it will be found that they are really actuated by some motive arising out of self, say a desire to get a good reputation. For, if you look into the psychology of human action, you will find that every action is really a selfish one, and that it comes and must come from the self. So that I think it is altogether a wrong basis to criticise public service by saying that there is some self behind it.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): Is there not a difference of degree in all this?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Ag. Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): Yes, there is a difference of degree. But when you probe it sufficiently deep, you will find that no action is altruistically pursued; there may be a smaller or larger degree of self in the action.

MR. C. P. THOMAS (*Nominated*): Is there not a difference in kind? There may be a desire for reputation or desire for money, or there may be a desire for self-satisfaction.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Ag. Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): I do not think there is a difference in kind.

MR. G. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Neyyattinkara*): On a point of order, I wish to know whether we are not digressing too far?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Ag. Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): I think, Sir, I am not really digressing.

MR. G. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Neyyattinkara*): I do not mean the Law Member, but the other members.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Ag. Additionl Head Sirkar Vakil*): I was saying that no human action in the world can be really unselfish. It must have some self behind it. But if public service is availed of for corruption or bribery and all that, sort of thing, certainly, it should be deprecated. I have not the least doubt it is deprecated in every country. I may also say that perfection is not found anywhere in the world, not even in those countries which are held out as the ideal or model. Even there, you will find there are instances of corruption. I am not saying that therefore we should condone even a single act of corruption. If particular instances are pointed out, action will be taken. In this connection I have to say that I am not quite prepared to approve of the attitude of Mr. Kumara Pillai when he said "I do not want to mention names of people who are corrupt." I can certainly understand his unwillingness to mention names on the floor of this House. But since he is a representative of the public and a leader in his locality, it is his duty to come forward and place the names before Government, with the evidence.

MR. T. KUMARA PILLAI (*Kalkulam cum Vilavankod*): കയ്ക്കൂലി കൊടുക്കുന്നതും വാങ്ങുന്നതും ആരുടെയും മുമ്പിൽവച്ച് ചെയ്യാറു പതി

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വില്ല. അങ്ങിനെ നടന്നുവരുന്ന സംഗതിയിൽ കേസ് കൊടുക്കണമെന്നും അതിലേക്ക് കള്ളസാക്ഷി ഉണ്ടാക്കണമെന്നുമാണൊ മിസ്റ്റർ പരമേശ്വരൻപിള്ള പറയുന്നത്?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Ag. Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): I do not say that any false evidence should be cooked up. If elected representatives say that an officer is corrupt, I do not understand why they should be unwilling to mention it to Government and invite Government to consider the evidence and take action.

MR. T. KUMARA PILLAI (*Kalkulam* cum *Vilavankod*): അങ്ങനെ പറഞ്ഞതിൽഫലം തീരെയില്ലാത്തതുകൊണ്ടാണ് വീണ്ടും അതിനു ശ്രമിക്കാത്തത്.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Ag. Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): Does Mr. Kumara Pillai say that he placed evidence before Government and Government did not consider it? If so, it is a matter which has to be looked into.

MR. T. KUMARA PILLAI (*Kalkulam* cum *Vilavankod*): അങ്ങിനെ തന്നെയാണ് ഞാൻ പറഞ്ഞത്. സക്കാർ റിക്കാർഡുകളിൽ നിന്നും തന്നെ അഴിമതികാര്യം വ്യക്തമായി തെളിയുമെന്നുള്ളപ്പോൾ അതിലേക്കു വീണ്ടും തെളിവുകളോടുകൂടി പോകണമെന്നാണൊ ലാമെംബർ പറയുന്നത്?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Ag. Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): The member is assuming too much in his question. If he is earnest, he must be able to say what the evidence is.

MR. T. KUMARA PILLAI (*Kalkulam* cum *Vilavankd*): അതിനാണ കള്ളസാക്ഷി ഉണ്ടാക്കാൻ സാധിക്കയില്ലെന്നു പറഞ്ഞത്.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Ag. Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): It is very easy to go and accuse a person that he is corrupt. If you tell the Government that a certain person is corrupt and place before the Government convincing evidence, I am sure that Government will take action on that. But what I submit for the consideration of the House is that it is not proper that they should bring forward vague allegations and complain at the same time that Government are not taking action. It is very easy to make an allegation. But it will be unfair to condemn a man on mere allegations.

MR. C. P. TARAKAN (*Kunnatnad*): മുൻസിഫ് കോടതികളിലും മജിസ്ട്രേട്ട കോടതികളിലും ഉള്ള ഗ്രമസ്ഥന്മാർ പകർപ്പു കൊടുക്കുന്ന അവസരത്തിൽ അപേക്ഷകളുടെ മുൻപിൻനോക്കാതെ അക്രമമായി പകർപ്പു കൊടുത്തുവരുന്നതിനെ മുൻസിഫ് ശ്രദ്ധപതിച്ചാൽ ശരിയായി നടത്താൻ സാധിക്കയില്ലേ?

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MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Ag. Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): To a considerable extent the Munsiffs may be able to control that, and if a complaint is made to the Munsiffs, they will attend to it. If they do not attend to it, it is for the public to go to the High Court, who are always ready and willing to take action in all such matters.

MR. C. P. TARAKAN (*Kunnatnad*): അങ്ങനെ പരാതിക്കുടാതെ നട ത്തുന്നുണ്ടോ എന്നു അന്വേഷിച്ചു അനീതി ഉണ്ടെങ്കിൽ അതിനെ ശരി പ്പെടുത്താൻ മുൻസിഫിനു സാധിക്കയില്ലേ?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Ag. Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): To a large extent. But a Munsiff is a hard-worked officer; it is not possible for him every day to look into these small details. If there is really any laxity, it is for the public to bring it to the notice of the authorities. A corresponding duty is laid on the public also as on the Government officer. It is for the members of the public to bring to the notice of the Munsiffs or the authorities that certain items of duty are not carried out by the subordinates; and if in any instance it is said that the Munsiff or other officer is not attending to that complaint, I think it will be time enough to raise the question here as a serious matter.

MR. G. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Neyyattinkara*): What does he say regarding representation by the population and territorial limits?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Ag. Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): I do not understand what he means by territorial limits and geographical limits.

MR. G. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Neyyattinkara*): I do not myself understand it.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil cum Devicolam*): What does he say about taluk-war representation?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Ag. Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): Speaking frankly, I, for one, am not enamoured of it.

MR. K. SIVARAMA PANIKKAR (*Shertallai*): I was not half serious when I made that proposal. I only wanted to bring forward to the notice of the House the ludicrousness of this proposal which was made by some of the members.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Ag. Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): I accept the assurance of the member. I only wanted to say, before my time is up, that people who are leaders of the community should come forward to the Government and tell them who really are guilty and in all those matters they must also be prepared to place the requisite evidence for the consideration of Government. So much has been said to-day about service to the public. One chief item of public service is the sacrifice involved in proving the corruption referred to. A member of the public should not be afraid to divulge the names of

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corrupt officers and to give the requisite evidence. They should boldly come forward braving all displeasure of other people and place the necessary materials before the Government so that Government may take action upon that. So long as one is not prepared to undergo this sacrifice, how can Government act upon mere allegations?

MR. T. KUMARA PILLAI (*Kalkulam* cum *Vilavankod*): ഗവർൺമെൻറു ശ്രദ്ധയിൽ കൊണ്ടുവന്നിട്ടുള്ളതെല്ലാറ്റിനും നടപടി നടത്തിയതായി അറിയാമോ?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Ag. Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): I am not aware that any matter was seriously brought forward and Government declined to take action.

MR. T. KUMARA PILLAI (*Kalkulam* cum *Vilavankod*): ഇനി അന്വേഷിക്കണമെന്നു അപേക്ഷിക്കുന്നു.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Ag. Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): What matter? Unless specific instances are pointed out, how can the Government take action? Mr. Kumara Pillai is a respected gentleman. He should come forward and say "I know from my personal knowledge, or I have seen, such and such a man taking bribes or is remiss in his duties."

MR. C. P. TARAKAN (*Kunnatnad*): മിസ്റ്റർ കുമാരപിള്ളയുടെ ദൃഷ്ടിയിൽ വച്ചു കൈക്കൂലി വാങ്ങിക്കാൻ ധൈര്യമുള്ള ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ തിരുവിതാംകൂറിൽ ഇല്ലെന്നു മെമ്പറിനറിയാമോ?

MR KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Ag. Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): What are the Government to do on mere allegations?

MR. T. KUMARA PILLAI (*Kalkulam* cum *Vilavankod*): ജനങ്ങളും മുമ്പോട്ടു വന്നു ഇന്ന ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥൻ കൈക്കൂലി വാങ്ങിച്ചു എന്നു പറഞ്ഞില്ലെങ്കിൽ അഴിമതികളെ നിറുത്താൻ യാതൊരു നടപടിയുമില്ലെന്നാണോ മെമ്പർ പറയുന്നതു?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Ag. Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): How can Government take action on some mere allegations?

MR. T. KUMARA PILLAI (*Kalkulam* cum *Vilavankod*): അങ്ങനെയാണെങ്കിൽ ഗവർൺമെൻറു ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ കൈക്കൂലി വാങ്ങിക്കാതെ സൂക്ഷിക്കേണ്ടതിനു വേണ്ട നടപടികൾ വച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കേണ്ടതു ഗവർൺമെൻറിൻെറ കടമയല്ലേ?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Ag. Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): In a general way it is their duty to see to it. But, what specific action can they take unless specific cases are brought forward?

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): From all this hankering after Government service, cannot Government see that there is something wrong in it? (*Laughter*).

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MR. T. KUMARA PILLAI (*Kalkulam* cum *Vilavankod*) : ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ ശമ്പളത്തിൽ നിന്നും ഉപരിയായി സമ്പാദിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നു കാണുമ്പോൾ അതിനെപ്പറ്റി ഗവർൺമെൻറു നടപടിനടത്തുന്നതിൽ എന്താണു വിഷമം ?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Ag. Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*) : If such a mathematical calculation is possible regarding one's earnings, it may be attempted. But it will be merely a matter of conjecture.

MR. T. KUMARA PILLAI (*Kalkulam* cum *Vilavankod*) : ഇങ്ങനെയുള്ള സംഗതികളിൽ ഗവർണ്മെൻറു നടപടി നടത്തീട്ടുള്ളതായി ഒരു ദൃഷ്ടാന്തം എങ്കിലും പറയാൻ ലാമെംബറിനു സാധിക്കുമോ ?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Ag. Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*) : Has any such instance been brought to notice by any one?

MR. T. KUMARA PILLAI (*Kalkulam* cum *Vilavankod*) : ഒരു വിദ്യാ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥൻ കമ്മിഷൻ പോടിച്ചതറിയാമോ ?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Ag. Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*) : No. I do not know.

MR. T. KUMARA PILLAI (*Kalkulam* cum *Vilavankod*) : ഗവർണ്മെൻറു വകയ്ക്കു വരുത്തുന്ന സാമാനങ്ങൾക്കു കമ്മിഷൻ പോടിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതായ ദൃഷ്ടാന്തം ഗവർണ്മെൻറിന്റെ ദൃഷ്ടിയിൽ എത്തിയപ്പോൾ എന്തു നടപടിയാണു നടത്തീട്ടുള്ളതു് ?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Ag. Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*) : I am not in possession of those papers and I do not know the facts. And further, the member is assuming that commission was as a matter of fact asked, which I do not admit.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Trivandrum* cum *Neduvangad*): Are the Government condoning it?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Ag. Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*) : No. Government are not condoning it. Speaking of bribery and corruption, they depend upon the motive with which things are offered or accepted. For instance, a person may present an officer with a bouquet or a lime fruit in accordance with *mamul*. Does the member think it is corruption or bribery?

MR. T. KUMARA PILLAI (*Kalkulam* cum *Vilavankod*) : കമ്മിഷൻ വാങ്ങുന്നതിൽ എന്തുദ്ദേശമാണു് അന്തർഭവിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതു് ? അതിലേക്കു വല്ല ക്ലിപ്തമോ തോതോ ഉണ്ടോ?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Ag. Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*) : I do not understand what the member means. We condemn the man illegally receiving a commission.

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MR. T. KUMARA PILLAI (*Kalkulam* cum *Vilavankod*): കമ്മിഷൻ ചോദിച്ചതിലോ വാങ്ങിയതിലോ ആരെ എങ്കിലും 'condemn' ചെയ്തിട്ടുണ്ടോ ?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Ag. Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): I cannot say. The member assumes that commission has been asked for and on that hypothesis makes criticisms. If we are to speak on mere hypothesis, it may also be said that asking for a commission will not *per se* be an offence. If it is the immemorial practice in any country for any firms to give a commission, why not a man ask for it, without any corrupt motive of appropriating the commission to himself? Why, and for what purpose, he does so ask, and what he proposes to do with the commission have to be considered before judging of his criminality.

MR. T. KUMARA PILLAI (*Kalkulam* cum *Vilavankod*): ഇങ്ങനെയുള്ള അഴിമതി കാര്യങ്ങളിൽ ഈമാതിരിയുള്ള വാദങ്ങൾ ഗവർണ്മെൻറിൽ നിന്നും പുറപ്പെടുവിക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ടാണ് ജനങ്ങളാരും മുമ്പിട്ടുവന്നു കയ്ക്കൂലി വാങ്ങുന്നവരുടെ പേർ പറയാതിരിക്കുന്നത്. ഗവർണ്മെൻറിന്റെ ഈ മാതിരിയുള്ള വാദങ്ങൾ അഴിമതിക്കാരായ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർക്കു ധൈര്യത്തെ ഉണ്ടാക്കുകയും ചെയ്യുന്നതാണ്.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Ag. Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): The member is now speaking of bribery. Bribery is receiving an illegal gratification as a motive or reward for doing a public act. Is that the asking of commission the member is referring to?

MR. T. KUMARA PILLAI (*Kalkulam* cum *Vilavankod*): അരുക്കുറ്റി സ്കിളിൽ ചെത്തുകാരിൽ ഓരോരുത്തരോടും ഒന്നര രൂപാവീതം കയ്ക്കൂലി വാങ്ങിവരുന്നതായി അന്നത്തെ എക്സൈസ് കമ്മിഷണർ ഗവർണ്മെൻറിലേക്കു എഴുതിഅയച്ചിട്ടില്ലേ ? അതിലേക്കു ഗവർണ്മെൻറു എന്തു നടപടി നടത്തി ?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Ag. Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): I do not know. I may say, however, that the member is assuming too many things as proved facts.

MR. K. SIVARAMA PANIKKAR (*Shertallai*): Is the member aware of the attitude of the Ag. Excise Commissioner some time in the last Council when he admitted that there was corruption in his Department?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Ag. Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): Probably he did. I am not aware of that.

MR. T. KUMARA PILLAI (*Kalkulam* cum *Vilavankod*): ഗവർണ്മെൻറിന്റെ മുമ്പാകെ കൊണ്ടുവരുന്ന അഴിമതി കാര്യങ്ങളിൽ അവർ ശരിയായി നടപടി നടത്താത്തതുകൊണ്ടാണ് അതു വർദ്ധിച്ചു വരുന്നതു്.

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MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): Pardon me, is the member entitled to put a question or to make an explanation?

MR. T. KUMARA PILLAI (*Kalkulam cum Vilavankod*): It is only a personal opinion; I think the President alone has the power to make a ruling.

MR KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Ag. Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): The sum and substance of all that I am saying is that it is not enough to make an allegation but there must be willingness to place the requisite evidence before the Government.

MR. C. P. TARAKAN (*Kunnatnad*): സംശയത്തിന്റെ ഗുണം പ്രതിക്കു കൊടുക്കണമെന്നുള്ള തത്വം ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ കൈക്കൂലികാര്യത്തിൽ ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നതിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു എന്തു പറയുന്നു?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Ag. Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): That applies to a case before a court of law.

MR. C. P. TARAKAN (*Kunnatnad*): അതല്ല. ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റു അന്വേഷണത്തിൽ.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Ag. Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): We cannot give a cut and dry rule with regard to that. Generally speaking, it will depend upon the impression formed by Government. The Government must feel morally convinced before they condemn an officer Otherwise it will be unfair to him as an officer and as a man.

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): Is Government conscious of the serious implications involved in the proposition made by the Law member?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Ag. Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): What is the proposition that he is referring to? The proposition that I stated just now is, to my mind, a perfectly reasonable proposition.

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): So this opinion is merely a personal opinion. Does not the member commit the Government?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARN PILLAI (*Ag. Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): Not to arguments.

MR. G. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Neyyattinkara*): May I know whether there is any other member on behalf of the Government to reply? (Noise in the Visitors' gallery.)

PRESIDENT: I fear I shall be put to the necessity of asking the visitors to withdraw if they create a disturbance during the discussion.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Ag. Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): I think the time available to me is over. I will only summarise by saying that it is not enough to make a mere vague allegation of corruption against Government officers, but respectable individuals must be prepared to come forward and prove their allegations. Otherwise there is no security in public service, or for the matter of that, in any service.

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MR. K. NARAYANAN PANDALAY (*Ag. Chief Secretary to Government*): Sir, I am very glad that my friend Mr. Kayalam Parameswaran Pillai has relieved me of a great part of my duty by very clearly stating some propositions which are quite applicable to the points raised in this House with regard to this motion.

MR. T. KUMARA PILLAI (*Kalkulam cum Vilavankod*): അങ്ങേക്ക് പറഞ്ഞു മുഴുവൻ അഭിപ്രായത്തോടും ചീഫ് സിക്രട്ടറി യോജിക്കുന്നുണ്ടോ?

MR. K. NARAYANAN PANDALAY (*Ag. Chief Secretary to Government*): I am continuing. Let the member please hear me through.

The chief point brought forward in the course of the discussion was recruitment to the public service. This has always been a difficult matter and in recent years that difficulty has considerably increased. Government have always been willing and ready to give satisfaction to all the communities in the State as far as possible by appointing men from all castes in the public service. It will be very clear to the House from the speeches made by the various members that no general principles could be very easily laid down in a question of so much complexity. For instance, what is the principle that should guide the selection? Is it the community or whether is it a local area, or as said by some member, is it by some other principle such as sects, or other sub-division of a particular community, or as put forward by Mr. Sivatanu Pillai, by language? If you take religion, there are sub-sects in particular religions, and if you take caste, there are sub-castes. If you take language, there are different dialects of the language. In fact, hosts of difficulties confront the Government in laying down a few general principles by which all the communities could be satisfied. I dare say the Council will agree that the only right principle so far as efficiency is concerned is that the best material should be selected, to whatever religion or to whatever area that material might belong. Recently Government have been recognising the expediency of giving equal opportunities to all the communities in the State. The more such opportunities are afforded the more are the clamours growing that all the sub-divisions and sub-castes must also be more and more represented. I mentioned these facts only to give an idea of the magnitude of the difficulty that Government have got to encounter in giving complete satisfaction to all the communities. The suggestion made by one of the members of this House is that, if a Staff Selection Board is appointed, most probably it will be possible to set at rest these disputes which have been for a very long time now destroying the amity and good feeling that should otherwise subsist between the several communities in the State. If the Staff Selection Board is to be appointed, then also the question would arise how the board should be constituted and what all communities should be represented on the board. And will there be any guarantee that the decisions of the board will satisfy the people?

MR. V. SUBBA AIYAR (*Nominated*) (*Deputy President*): I ask whether the Chief Secretary is aware of an agitation in Madras to abolish the Staff Selection Board.

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MR. K. NARAYANAN PANDALAY (*Ag. Chief Secretary to Government*): Yes. That means that the staff selection board was appointed and tried and it has been found that it has not only failed to give satisfaction but has produced dissatisfaction. Government certainly would have no objection at all in accepting any suggestion which might satisfy all the communities concerned. I suppose the Council will now appreciate the difficulties which stand in the way of Government laying down any general principles in the matter of recruitment to public service. The institution of competitive examinations is certainly one of the very best methods that Government could adopt and some proposals on that subject are under the consideration of Government.

MR. T. J. MATTHEW (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade*): Let me ask one question. In order to determine the question of efficiency, is there any standard other than University qualifications?

MR. K. NARAYANAN PANDALAY (*Ag. Chief Secretary to Government*) No. I cannot say. That is to say I cannot say that there is any other test.

MR. T. J. MATTHEW (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade*): Government are not aware of any other standard in existence?

MR. K. NARAYANAN PANDALAY (*Ag. Chief Secretary to Government*): No.

Then, as regards corruption, Government have always been of the opinion that it should be stamped out wherever it may be found to exist. But there again Government are confronted with serious difficulties.

MR. G. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Neyyattinkara*): May I just point out that, even in the matter of competitive examinations, there would be the difficulty that complaints may arise as to the community to which a particular examiner belongs? Who is to decide this?

MR. K. NARAYANAN PANDALAY (*Ag. Chief Secretary to Government*): We are all in a manner satisfied with the conduct of these public examinations and therefore I believe people will have more faith in public examinations than in the decisions of other bodies.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*): ഇപ്പോൾ കായ്ക്ഷമതനോക്കിയോ, വർഗ്ഗംനോക്കിയോ ഏതുനോക്കിയാണ് ഉദ്യോഗംകൊടുക്കുന്നത്?

MR. K. NARAYANAN PANDALAY (*Ag. Chief Secretary to Government*): ഇപ്പോൾ നടത്തിവരുന്നത് കോമ്പിറ്റിക്ഷേഷനും വർഗ്ഗവുംനോക്കീട്ടാണ്.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*): അതിൽ ഏതിനാണ് പ്രാധാന്യംകൊടുത്തിട്ടുള്ളത്?

MR. K. NARAYANAN PANDALAY (*Ag. Chief Secretary to Government*): അങ്ങിനെഒന്നിനും പ്രത്യേകിച്ചു പ്രാധാന്യംകൊടുത്തിട്ടില്ലാ.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*): രണ്ടും തുല്യമായിട്ടാണോ വിചാരിക്കുന്നത്?

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MR. K. NARAYANAN PANDALAY (*Ag. Chief Secretary to Government*) : ഏകദേശം അങ്ങിനെയാണെന്നതോണം പറയാൻ.

MR. K. K. THOMAS (*Kottayam*) : May I suggest that "sufficiency" might be regarded as a qualification for unrepresented communities?

MR. K. NARAYANAN PANDALAY (*Ag. Chief Secretary to Government*) : Minimum qualifications have been prescribed for all appointments and any candidate who possesses the minimum qualification required for an appointment is considered efficient.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*): പരീക്ഷായോഗ്യതയല്ലാതെ എഫിഷ്യൻസികാണിക്കാൻ വേറെവല്ലമാർഗ്ഗവുംഉണ്ടോ?

MR. K. NARAYANAN PANDALAY (*Ag. Chief Secretary to Government*): അതില്ലാഎന്നുപറഞ്ഞില്ലേ? മിസ്റ്റർ മാത്യുപോലിച്ച് മറുപടി പറഞ്ഞുകഴിഞ്ഞു.

MR. N. KUMARAN (*Nominated*) : May I know from the Chief Secretary whether he considers a particular community in Travancore more efficient than any other community for appointment in public service?

MR. K. NARAYANAN PANDALAY (*Ag. Chief Secretary to Government*) : Certainly not.

MR. N. V. JOSEPH (*Parur*): When the efficiency question is considered, should not the question whether an applicant is a Travancorean or non-Travancorean also be taken into consideration or is it to be considered with reference to the question of efficiency pure and simple?

MR. K. NARAYANAN PANDALAY (*Ag. Chief Secretary to Government*) : That does not come in at all with regard to the question of efficiency. There is a rule already in the Travancore Service Regulations that only Travancoreans should be appointed.

MR. N. V. JOSEPH (*Parur*) : If a more efficient applicant comes from outside, does it not violate the principle?

MR. K. NARAYANAN PANDALAY (*Ag. Chief Secretary to Government*): No. How can we judge the efficiency of the people outside Travancore and compare it with that degree obtaining in Travancore?

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): Will not their examination marks indicate the difference?

MR. K. NARAYANAN PANDALAY (*Ag. Chief Secretary to Government*) : I think that will not be possible. It will be very difficult to call for the certificates of the applicants in every case to ascertain the number of marks which a candidate has obtained and then come to a decision about the relative efficiency of the candidates.

Then coming to the question of corruption in the public service, of course I do not at all hold any brief for the corrupt officers in the State but at the same time I cannot but support the proposition placed before you by my friend Mr. Kayalam Parameswaran Pillai.

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*) : What is the proposition that he is referring to?

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MR. K. NARAYANAN PANDALAY (*Ag. Chief Secretary to Government*) : That proposition is that Government can take no definite action in a case without adequate evidence.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*) : If an article appears in a newspaper to the effect that a certain offfcer is in the habit of taking bribes, do the Government think it their duty to ask that officer to prosecute that paper?

MR. K. NARAYANAN PANDALAY (*Ag. Chief Secretary to Government*) : Not in every case. If only by the publication of news item in a newspaper or on receipt of a single petition against the officer, Government are prepared to take action against that particular officer, then the security of public service will be nowhere.

MR. T. KUMARA PILLAI (*Kalkulam* cum *Vilavankod*) : ഒരുലാങ്ങ്സ്റ്റാൻറിങ്ങ്കമ്പനി തങ്ങളോടു ഒരു ഗവർണ്മെൻറുദ്യോഗസ്ഥൻ കമ്മിഷൻ ചോദിച്ചതായ് പറയുകയാണെങ്കിൽ അതു കുറകരമാണെന്നു ഗവർൺമെൻറിനു വിചാരിക്കാൻ അവകാശമില്ലേ?

MR. K. NARAYANAN PANDALAY (*Ag. Chief Secretary to Government*) : I wish to make the member understand that I am not here to answer hypothetical propositions.

MR. T. KUMARA PILLAI (*Kalkulam* cum *Vilavankod*) : This is not a hypothetical proposition.

ഫെരീസ്കമ്പനിക്കാർ തങ്ങളോടു കമിഷൻ ചോദിക്കുന്നുവെന്നു ഗവർൺമെൻറിനെ അറിയിച്ചതിൽ എന്തുനടപടിനടത്തി?

MR. K. NARAYANAN PANDALAY (*Ag. Chief Secretary to Government*) അതു ഓപ്പർ ഞാൻ കാണാനിടയായിട്ടില്ലാ.

MR. C. P. KOCHUKUNJU PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*) : Will the Chief Secretary be kind enough to tell me whether he as Dewan Peishkar of Quilon did not make a report about a particular Tahsildar to the effect that he was found to have taken bribes?

MR. K. NARAYANAN PANDALAY (*Ag. Chief Secretary to Government*) : I did not send that report on that account. I sent a report against one Tahsildar to the effect that from the evidence before me I thought there was strong suspicion against that Tahsildar of having demanded bribes.

MR. C. P. KOCHUKUNJU PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*) : Did not the Land Revenue Commissioner send up a report to Government supporting the Dewan Peishkar's opinion?

PRESIDENT : Is the member speaking of what he knows?

MR. C. P. KOCHUKUNJU PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*) : I did not introduce the name of the officer. The Chief Secretary has been telling—

PRESIDENT : The member refers to the report of the Land Revenue Commissioner. Does the member know that such a report was made?

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MR. C. P. KOCHUKUNJU PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*): Yes.

PRESIDENT: How can the member have access to a confidential information of an official character?

MR. C. P. KOCHUKUNJU PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*): It was discussed in this Council. I got the information only from this Council.

MR. K. NARAYANAN PANDALAY (*Ag. Chief Secretary to Government*): The report was sent up.

MR. C. P. KOCHUKUNJU PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*): Is the Tahsildar still in service?

MR. K. NARAYANAN PANDALAY (*Ag. Chief Secretary to Government*): He is.

MR. C. P. KOCHUKUNJU PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*): Was action taken upon that report and was the Tahsildar punished?

MR. K. NARAYANAN PANDALAY (*Ag. Chief Secretary to Government*): Except by way of transfer my information is that he has not been punished.

PRESIDENT: The Council will now adjourn for lunch.

The Council adjourned for lunch at 2-17 P. M. and reassembled at 3-3 P. M.

MR. G. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Neyyattinkara*): May I know, before proceeding, what further time we have for this demand?

PRESIDENT: We have twenty-three minutes more.

MR. V. SUBBA AIYAR (*Nominated*) (*Deputy President*): Sir, the motion before the House has been discussed for a sufficiently long time and I don't think I need detain the House very long. I did not expect to take part in this motion except for one or two matters which transpired and on which I believe I should state my views. So far as representation in Government service is concerned, I am not going to say anything. But I can assure the House that none will be happier than myself if the Government can, out of the divergent views expressed by the members of the House, evolve a scheme which will satisfy all the communities. And there I leave the matter.

But there is another subject which has been threshed out in this House, namely corruption in the public service. I was waiting to see whether any practical solution will be suggested in this House with a view to punish the offending officers. But so far as I know, no measures have been suggested. I may at the outset grant, for argument's sake that there are corrupt officers in the State. But the real question for solution in this House consists in seeing how to get at those offenders and how to punish them. It is not enough to say that there are corrupt officers and they must be punished. That will not solve the question at all. The only way to do it, as has been already expressed in ever so many ways by various persons, is by education, public opinion and other

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[Mr. V. Subba Aiyar.]

matters. Unless they realise their sense of responsibility in this matter and the tone of public morality is considerably raised and the press is against such matters, I believe it may not be possible. To say that because somebody hears that an officer is corrupt and straight-way the Government should take action upon that and punish or dismiss that officer, is not proper. In all these matters there is such a thing as natural justice and no man should be condemned unheard. So that if a complaint has been received against a particular officer, that complainant should have his say before any action can be taken upon the complaint. The complainant and the accused should meet and the complainant should be subjected to the process of cross examination and everything that is necessary should be done before taking action upon the complaint. Unless the principles of natural justice are satisfied it is impossible to punish an officer. In the interests of public safety, I entirely agree with my friends that it is absolutely necessary to have the public service free from corruption. We should also see that innocent persons are not unnecessarily punished. In these days when communal fight is so keen, it is not right to say that, on mere hearsay or on mere allegation, an officer should be declared corrupt and convicted accordingly. I say such a proposition is entirely out of the question. The only other way to solve the question is to see that proper evidence is placed before Government and that an opportunity is given to the officer for explaining his actions and defending himself before he is condemned. If people are not prepared to place that evidence before Government and allow them to sift that evidence on its merits and to give the accused concerned an opportunity for defending himself, I don't think we can get that officer convicted. So that on the principle of natural justice, I would say that it is absolutely necessary to assert that no officer should be convicted unheard and without proper evidence to convict him. I don't want to say anything more.

MR. C. P. KOCHUKUNJU PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*): Is not Mr. Subba Aiyar aware that a man who offers bribes is also punishable?

MR. V. SUBBA AIYAR (*Nominated*) (*Deputy President*): Certainly. There are thefts or dacoities in the State. On that ground are we going to say that a particular man committed that theft or dacoity without taking any evidence against him? To punish a man on mere suspicion is not enough. Evidence must be brought home. In the case of the officers I believe it is cruel and hard that an officer should be convicted without proper evidence or without hearing him at all.

PRESIDENT: Members of the Council, I do not know whether you expect me to say anything on the complex questions discussed at length before this Council. The whole of the subject centres round the public service. In respect of public service, there are certain general propositions that have emerged from the discussions this morning.

Firstly, there is the question of recruitment; and the question of recruitment seems to be made to turn on the question of communal representation. Shortly after I came here, a very able and shrewd

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officer made the remark that, in Travancore, all political questions turn on the subject of appointments. (Mr. G. Paramesvaran Pillai: *Hear, hear*). I should be very sorry to think that that is so. But there seem to be indications pointing that way. The state of affairs was different years and years ago, when we were all a very happy family. But things apparently have changed. What has caused this change? I may be wrong in my diagnosis. To me it seems that it all arises out of the struggle for existence. Each community has to zealously and jealously guard its opportunities for finding a living for its sons. What is this living? Government service. Why? Because every one is educated for nothing else. We make B. A's and our young men, when they first embark upon their college career, hope for the most part to find themselves later on in Government service. There are not enough Government appointments to provide for all these graduates, not enough to go round. Hence this clamour, this struggle and scramble for appointments which has embittered communities and created cleavages which, to my mind, make for unhappiness and for even ruin.

Every responsible member here in this Council, as a citizen himself and as a representative of citizens, will, I am sure, do his best to cure the country of this growing evil. (Mr. G. Paramesvaran Pillai: *Hear, hear*).

To my mind, one remedy lies in the direction of reforms in education upon which the Financial Secretary touched in his Budget speech. Our education must not be stopped or even curtailed; but it should be directed into such channels as will provide means for our young men to have access to havens and harbours from which they can launch into remunerative and honourable careers. How that education is to be changed or redirected, I do not know for the moment, and I do not suppose many of you, know. We may theorise, we may have vague ideas, but these are ideas to which the corrective of facts has to be applied before they can be made serviceable to the country. This is not a matter that the Government can solve in a day or two. I may confess to you that, in the six weeks that I have been here, I have not yet been able to pick up all the threads of the case. All this will take time. As Mr. George said, we shall have to "take thought" about it and with the help of representative interests and leaders of non-official opinion, Government will have somehow or other to formulate a policy and adhere to that policy. The sooner it is done the better. I do not anticipate that it can be done in a month or possibly even in a year.

The next point is that of the *quality* of the public service. This morning there has been a discussion on the question of corruption. Nobody for a moment will entertain the idea here—I am quite sure—that the Government have ever been averse from punishing or seeking out the person guilty of bribery and corruption. I do not for a moment think that at any time in the history of the last 70 or 80 years since Sir T. Madhava Rao came here and stamped out corruption, any Government in Travancore have looked upon bribery and corruption either with favour or have even condoned it.

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[President.]

The subject, however, is beset with great difficulties. One thing you have got to remember is that bribery binds together him that takes and him that gives; and, unless rogues fall out, there is very little chance for honest men turning upon the bribe-taker.

Another is the atrophied sense, if I may say so, of citizenship and responsibility. The policeman has a right to demand the help of every citizen to stop a thief and hold him or to prevent the commission of an offence. Similarly, the Government have a right to demand of every citizen his help to stop the bribe-taker and to prevent the commission of bribery. How many citizens are there who will afford us that help? A great many, I think, as is found in the case of the stop-thief business, will discreetly turn round the nearest corner and make themselves scarce for the simple reason that most citizens do not like being dragged into the unsavoury atmosphere and undergoing all the trouble of a prosecution for bribery. They follow the more discreet path and just disappear when it is a question of producing and giving evidence or helping in the detection and punishment of the bribe-taker.

There is one form in which the citizen thinks he is doing his duty. He hears stories; things are whispered about and muttered in his ear; somebody tells somebody else that somebody has suddenly become rich; or that somebody has the appearance of getting rich all on a sudden; and, therefrom the conviction grows into an absolute certainty in everybody's mind that so and so is a bribe-takee. We all know how these stories grow. Sometimes, possibly, it is the case of there being plenty of smoke with a small fire, but often it is nothing else than mere vapourings which look like smoke but would on closer scrutiny be found to be only the mist due perhaps to malice. In this case, the result is, we have citizens who announce that so and so is a bribe-taker. But, so far as I have been able to discover from enquiry, such persons do not ever come forward and give the Government specific proofs in such terms as would enable them to stand and successfully go through a prosecution for defamation. That being the case, and in the absence of absolute proofs, what can the Government do? They can make their own enquiries. They can call upon an officer for an explanation in respect of specific charges. Here too, there is difficulty in finding evidence and many a time Government have had to stop short of something just less than sufficient evidence for a complete conviction. Government cannot rush in and dismiss a man or punish him severely, where the charge of bribery just falls short of conclusive evidence. It is a very serious matter for the officer who is to be punished. As Mr. Subba Aiyar and, I think, Mr. Mammen Mappillai indicated, Government cannot be expected to punish a man on mere suspicion. It is a very, very grave matter to rob a man of the fruits of many years of faithful service, to deprive him of his pension, to wreak vengeance on him, may be in righteous anger, but it would cause untold hardship to himself and his family. Anything falling short of absolute proof is insufficient to convict a man. It is therefore that Government need the help

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of the citizens. Without their help, nothing can be done. Occasionally, very occasionally it is that a man oversteps the bounds of caution and makes himself liable to be caught. Or when he quarrels with those who gave him the bribe and they fall out with each other, the Government get a rare chance. But such chances are few. All that I can assure you is that this Government, like the previous Governments, will never lose an opportunity of punishing and dealing in an exemplary manner with the man who is found to be corrupt. But this Government will never hang a dog simply because he has got a bad name.

MR. G. RAMAN MENON (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*) : I wish to say a few words on the questions which have cropped up during the course of the discussion.

MR. V SUBBA AIYAR (*Nominated*) (*Deputy President*) : I rise to a point of order. I thought the President was summing up in the end. If so, Mr. Raman Menon is not in order in speaking on the motion.

MR. G. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Neyyattinkara*) : May I just point out that even the President's speech itself may not be within the rules. So then, it cannot be said to be a valid objection. Of course, we were all immensely pleased to hear the Chair and so the question whether the President's speech was in order, did not enter into our minds at all. The right of any other speaker, therefore,—

PRESIDENT : Yes, it should not invalidate his right.

MR. G. RAMAN MENON (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*) : It is only on the points raised during the discussion that I wish to speak. The first point is —

MR. K. C. MAMMEN MAPPILLAI (*Commerce* and *Industry, North*) : I rise to a point of order. Is Mr. Raman Menon the mover? I think Mr. Kumara Pillai is the mover.

MR. G. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Neyyattinkara*) : The rules say that the President has got a right to address the Council only just before the motion is to be put to the vote of the House. That is unfortunately the anomalous procedure in the Legislative Council Rules.

PRESIDENT : I may as President speak at any stage.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*) : I thought that the President was summing up the whole thing so that it may be voted upon.

PRESIDENT : I had that in mind.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*) : That was the impression created in my mind.

PRESIDENT : Rule 58 (4) says that "the President may in all cases address the Council before putting the question to the vote".

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MR. G. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Neyyattinkara*): That is the only provision in the Legislative Council Rules which contemplates the President addressing the Council. Unfortunately that is the case, and the difficulty lies in the President being the Dewan.

PRESIDENT: He can speak before the motion is put to the vote. It does not necessarily mean that he must speak just before the motion is put to the vote.

MR. G. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Neyyattinkara*): It only says that he should speak before the question is put to the vote. That is all.

PRESIDENT: So the President can speak at any stage before the question is put to the vote.

MR. G. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Neyyattinkara*): The practice has also been that the President speaks only after the discussion is over and just before the motion is put to the vote of the Council.

PRESIDENT: That is what, I thought, I was doing.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): Nobody indicated a desire to speak on the subject and so everybody was under the impression that the discussion was over.

MR. T. KUMARA PILLAI (*Kalkulam* cum *Vilavankod*): എനിക്ക അനുവദിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള സമയം തീർന്നുപോകുന്നതിനുമുമ്പു എനിക്കാദ്യമായി പറയാനുള്ളതു ലാ മെംബറുടെ മറുപടിക്കു സമാധാനമാണ്. ലാ മെംബർ പറയുന്നതു ഒരു കമ്പനിയിൽനിന്നും കമ്മിഷൻ ചോദിച്ചുവാങ്ങുന്നതു പതിവായിരുന്നാൽ അതു കുറ്റകരമല്ലെന്നാണ്.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head sirkar Vakil*): May I point out that that is not at all what I said?

MR. T. KUMARA PILLAI (*Kalkulam* cum *Vilavankod*): അങ്ങനെ ഒരു കമ്പനിയിൽനിന്നും കമ്മിഷൻ വാങ്ങുന്നതു നടപ്പായിരുന്നാൽ ധാരാളം വാങ്ങിക്കൊള്ളാമെന്നാണു പറയുന്നതു്. ആ അഭിപ്രായത്തോടു ഞാൻ യോജിക്കുന്നില്ലെന്നു മാത്രമല്ല ലാ മെംബറുടെ അഭിപ്രായത്തിൽ പൊതുജനങ്ങൾക്കുവേണ്ടി ഞാൻ സങ്കടപ്പെടുകയുംചെയ്യുന്നു. പിന്നെ മറ്റൊരു സംഗതി അദ്ദേഹം പറഞ്ഞതു ഈ ജനപ്രതിനിധികൾ വന്നു ഗവർണ്മെൻറിനോടു കാര്യം പറയുകയും ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ മേലുള്ള കേസുകൾക്കു വേണ്ട തെളിവു കൊടുക്കയും ചെയ്യണമെന്നാണ്. ഈ അഭിപ്രായം ഫ൧-ാമത്തെ പ്രജാസഭയിൽ അന്നത്തെ ദിവാൻജിയവർകൾ പറയുകയും അതിനെ തുടർന്നു ഇന്നു മിസ്റ്റർ സുബ്ബയ്യർ പ്രസംഗിക്കയുമുണ്ടായി. അദ്ദേഹം പറയുന്നതു പൊതുജനങ്ങൾ മുമ്പോട്ടുവന്നു വേണ്ട തെളിവു കൊടുക്കണമെന്നാണ്. ഫ൧-ാമത്തെ പ്രജാസഭ കഴിഞ്ഞതിൽപിന്നീടു അതിനെപ്പറ്റി പരിശോധിക്കണമെന്നുദ്ദേശിച്ചു പൊതുജനങ്ങളും അവരുടെ പ്രതിപുരുഷന്മാരും ഗവർണ്മെൻറി

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ന്റെ മുമ്പാകെ പലേ സംഗതികളും കൊണ്ടുവരുവാൻ ഇടയായിട്ടുണ്ട്. അങ്ങനെയുള്ള സംഗതികളിൽ ഒന്നിലും ന്യായമായ നടപടിയില്ലാത്തതുകൊണ്ടാണു അതിൽ രക്ഷയില്ലെന്നു ജനങ്ങൾക്കു തോന്നാൻ കാരണമായതു്. ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ അഴിമതികളെ നിർത്തണമെന്നു ഗവർമ്മെന്റു വിചാരിക്കയും അവരുടെ അഴിമതികളിൽനിന്നും ജനങ്ങളെ രക്ഷിക്കണമെന്നു വിചാരിക്കയും ചെയ്യുന്നപക്ഷം അവക്കുതന്നെയൊ അല്ലെങ്കിൽ ജനങ്ങൾ അവരുടെ ദൃഷ്ടിയിൽ കൊണ്ടുവന്നിട്ടുള്ള കാരണങ്ങളെ വച്ചുകൊണ്ടൊ വേണ്ട നടപടി നടത്തുന്നതിൽ യാതൊരാക്ഷേപവുമില്ല. കഴിഞ്ഞ മൂന്നു സംവത്സരങ്ങളിൽ നിയമസഭ തുടങ്ങിയ കാലം മുതൽ അത്രക്കുറിയിൽ നടന്നുവന്ന കത്തിപണത്തെപ്പറ്റി ചോദ്യങ്ങൾ പല മെംബർമാരും ചോദിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്. എന്നാൽ ഈ നിമിഷംവരെ അതിലേക്കു ശരിയായ ഒരു മറുപടിയും ഗവർമ്മെന്റു പറഞ്ഞിട്ടില്ല. ഇങ്ങനെയുള്ള അഴിമതികളെ ഗവർമ്മെന്റു മറച്ചുവയ്ക്കുംതോറും ജനങ്ങൾക്കു വലുതായ വ്യസനവേദനയും വിശ്വാസമില്ലായ്മയും ഉണ്ടാകുന്നതാണ്. ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ കൌൺസിലിൽ ചോദിക്കുന്ന ചോദ്യങ്ങൾക്കു നിവൃത്തിയുള്ളിടത്തോളം ന്യായമായ വിധം തുറന്ന ഉത്തരം പറയുന്നതു എല്ലാ മെംബറന്മാർക്കും വളരെ സന്തോഷത്തെ ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്നുണ്ട്. ഇതുമാതിരി എല്ലാ ചോദ്യങ്ങൾക്കും ജനങ്ങളുടെ പ്രതിപുരുഷന്മാർ വേറെയാണെന്നും ഗവർമ്മെന്റു എതുകക്ഷിയാണെന്നും വിചാരിക്കാതെ രണ്ടുപേരുടേയും ഉദ്ദേശം ഒന്നുതന്നെയെന്നുവിചാരിച്ചു ശരിയായമറുപടി പറഞ്ഞാൽ ഈ തെറ്റിദ്ധാരണയ്ക്കവകാശമില്ല. ഏതെങ്കിലുംഒരു ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥനെപറ്റി പറയുമ്പോൾ ആ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്റെ ആവശ്യപ്രകാരവും ആവശ്യമില്ലാതേയും ഗവർമ്മെന്റു രക്ഷിക്കാൻ ശ്രമിക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ടാണു ജനങ്ങളുടെയിടയിൽ കൂടുതൽ അവിശ്വാസത്തിനു കാരണമായിതീരുന്നത്. ഒരു ദിവാൻപേഷ്കാരെന്ന നിലയിൽ തന്റെ താഴെയുള്ള ഒരു തഹശീൽദാരെപ്പറ്റി ബലമായ റിപ്പോർട്ടയയ്ക്കുകയും ആ റിപ്പോർട്ടിനെ താങ്ങി ലാൻഡ്റവന്യു കമ്മിഷണർ ഗവർമ്മെന്റിലേയ്ക്കയച്ചതിനു ആ തഹശീൽദാക്കു ഒരു സ്ഥലംമാറ്റം മാത്രമേ ശിക്ഷയായിട്ടുള്ളു എന്നു വരുന്നപക്ഷം പബ്ലിക്ക് സർവീസിന്റെ സ്ഥിതിയെന്തായിരിക്കും എന്നു ഇവിടെ പറയേണ്ട ആവശ്യമില്ലാത്തതാണ്. പബ്ലിക്ക് സർവിസ് കളങ്കരഹിതമായി ഇരിക്കുന്നത് ഗവർമ്മെന്റിനും ജനങ്ങൾക്കും ഒരുപോലെ ഗുണപ്രദമായ ഒരു സംഗതിയാണ്. പബ്ലിക്കു സർവീസ് കളങ്കരഹിതമായും കായ്ക്ഷമതയോടുകൂടിയും ഇരിക്കണമെന്നാണു ജനങ്ങൾ ആഗ്രഹിക്കുന്നത്. അങ്ങനെ ചോദിക്കാൻ അവക്കു പൂർണ്ണമായ അവകാശമുണ്ട്. ഇങ്ങനെയുള്ള

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[Mr. T. Kumara Pillai.]

അവസരങ്ങളിൽ സമാധാനം പറഞ്ഞയയ്ക്കുന്നതിനു വളരെ വിഷമമുണ്ടെന്നു ഞാൻ വിചാരിക്കുന്നില്ല. ഇന്നു തിരുവിതാംകൂർ സംസ്ഥാനത്തു ഈ കറപ്ഷൻ നിയമമുള്ളതുകൊണ്ടു പൊതു ജനങ്ങൾതന്നെ മുമ്പോട്ടുവന്നു വെളിപ്പെടുത്താൻ സാധിക്കുന്നതല്ല. ഏതെങ്കിലും ഒരവസരത്തിൽ യാദൃശ്ചികമായി ഒരുദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്റെ മേൽ കുറ്റം കണ്ടുപിടിച്ചു കേസ്സാക്കുമ്പോൾ ആ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥനു കേസു നടത്താൻ ഗവർണ്മെൻറിൽനിന്നും പണം ചിലവാക്കും. നല്ലതായ വക്കീലിനെയുണ്ടാക്കികൊടുക്കും. അങ്ങനെ വരുമ്പോൾ ജനങ്ങൾ എങ്ങനെയാണ് കേസു കൊടുക്കുന്നതു? അവർക്കു കേസുനടത്താൻ ഒരിക്കലും സാധിക്കയില്ല.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Ag. Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്റെ മേൽ കേസുണ്ടായപ്പോൾ ഗവർണ്മെൻറു അങ്ങനെ വക്കീലിനെ നിയമിച്ചു കൊടുത്തതായി ഒരു ഉദാഹരണം പറയാമോ?

MR. T. KUMARA PILLAI (*Kalkulam* cum *Vilavankod*): പറയാം. വാൻ റോസ് – പോറിക്കേസ്.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Ag. Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*) : അതിൽ വാദി ആ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥൻ എന്നും ആ കേസു ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്റെ മേലല്ലെന്നും അറിയാമൊ?

MR. T. KUMARA PILLAI (*Kalkulam* cum *Vilavankod*): അറിയാം.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*): എക്സൈസ് ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽ നടന്ന മറ്റഴിമതികളെപറ്റി ഗവർണ്മെൻറിൽ അറിയിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടൊ?

MR. T. KUMARA PILLAI (*Kalkulam* cum *Vilavankod*) : ഉണ്ടു്.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*): ഏതെല്ലാം?

MR. T. KUMARA PILLAI (*Kalkulam* cum *Vilavankod*): അതു റിക്കാർഡു നോക്കി പറയേണ്ടതായ ഒരു സംഗതിയാണു്.

ഇനി ഇതുവരെ പുറത്തു വന്നിട്ടില്ലാത്തതായ ഒരുതരം കറപ്ഷനെ പറ്റി പറയേണ്ടതായി വന്നിരിക്കുന്നു. മിസ്റ്റർ കെ. ഐ. ജോസഫിന്റെ പ്രസംഗത്തിൽ അനുദ്യോഗസ്ഥമെംബർമാരോടുശിപാർശയ്ക്കു പലരും ഉപദ്രവിക്കുന്നു എന്നു് അദ്ദേഹം പറഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്നു. അനുദ്യോഗസ്ഥമെംബറന്മാർക്കു രണ്ടുവശത്തുനിന്നും ഉപദ്രവങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടാകുന്നുണ്ടു്. പൊതുജനങ്ങൾ ഓരോ കാര്യങ്ങൾക്കായിഅവരെ ഉപദ്രവിക്കുന്നു. അതുപോലെ

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ഗവർണ്മെൻറ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരും നല്ലപോലെ ഉപദ്രവിക്കുന്നുണ്ട്. ചില ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ അനുദ്യോഗസ്ഥമെംബറന്മാരുടെ ബന്ധുക്കളായ കീഴ് ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരെ വിളിച്ചുവരുത്തി അനുദ്യോഗസ്ഥമെംബറന്മാരുടെ അടുക്കൽ അയച്ചു പല അവിഹിതമായ പ്രവൃത്തികളും ചെയ്യിക്കുന്നതിനു പ്രേരിപ്പിക്കുന്നു. അതിനെ വിസ്തരിച്ചു പറയുന്നതിനു എന്റെ അഭിമാനം അനുവദിക്കുന്നില്ല. മേലാൽ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ അനുദ്യോഗസ്ഥമെംബറന്മാരുടെ അടുക്കൽ ശിപാർശചെയ്യ അവരുടെമനസ്ഥിതിയെ ചീത്തയാക്കാതിരിക്കണം. അങ്ങനെ അവർ പറഞ്ഞാൽ കേൾക്കാതിരിക്കുന്നപക്ഷം വേറൊരു ദോഷം വന്നുചേരുന്നു. അനുദ്യോഗസ്ഥമെംബറന്മാരുടെ ബന്ധുക്കൾ ഏതെങ്കിലും ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽ ഇല്ലാതിരിക്കാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ലാത്തതാണ്. അങ്ങനെ വരുമ്പോൾ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥമെംബർ പറയുന്നതുപോലെ ചെയ്യാതിരുന്നാൽ ആ സാധുക്കളായ കീഴ്ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ അന്യായമായ കഷ്ടതകളിൽ അകപ്പെടാൻ ഇടയായിതീരുന്നു. അങ്ങനെയുള്ള കറപ്ഷൻ ഉണ്ടാകാതിരിക്കണമെന്നു ഞാൻ ആഗ്രഹിക്കുന്നു.

I think it is time. If I have exceeded the time-limit, I should stop.

PRESIDENT: I am afraid you have exceeded the time-limit.

MR. T. KUMARA PILLAI (*Kalkulam* cum *Vilavankod*): Then I, withdraw the motion.

The motion was, by leave of the House, withdrawn.

Motions 82 to 100.

The following motions lapsed on account of the expiry of the time allotted for the Demand:—

MR. C. P. THOMAS:

82. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,63,578 for Huzur Cutcherry by Rs 100.

MR. M. N. PILLAI:

83. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,63,578 for Huzur Cutcherry by Rs. 100.

MR. G. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI:

84. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,63,578 for Huzur Cutcherry by Rs. 100.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH:

85. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,63,578 for Huzur Cutcherry by Rs. 100.

MR. A. K. PILLAI:

86. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 20,900 for Legislative Council by Re. 1.

MR. K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI.

87. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 20,900 for Legislative Council by Rs. 100.

MR. G. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI:

88. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 20,900 for Legislative Council by Rs. 100.

MR. M. N. PILLAI:

89. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 20,900 for Legislative Council by Rs. 100.

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MR. T. KUMARA PILLAI:

90. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 20,900 for Legislative Council by Rs. 100.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH:

91. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 20,900 for Legislative Council by Rs. 100.

MR. G. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI:

92. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 18,500 for Sri Mulam Popular Assembly by Rs. 100.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH:

93. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,548 for Director of Office Systems by Rs. 100.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH:

94. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,050 for Special Officer to deal with the question of delegation of administrative powers in various departments by Rs. 100.

MR. T. J. MATHEW:

95. To omit the allotment of Rs. 2,050 for Special Officer to deal with the question of delegation of administrative powers in various departments.

MR. G. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI:

96. To omit the allotment of Rs. 2,050 for Establishment, etc., of Special Officer to deal with the delegation of administrative powers in various departments.

MR G. RAMAN MENON:

97. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 2·12 lakhs under Demand VII by Rs. 100.

MR. K. K. THOMAS:

98. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 2·12 lakhs under Demand VII by Rs. 100.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH:

99. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 2·12 lakhs under Demand VII by Rs. 100.

MR. K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI:

100. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 2·12 lakhs under Demand VII by Rs. 100.

PRESIDENT: The time for this Demand has expired, and I now put to the vote of the House the Demand under General Administration,—Huzur Cutcherry, for Rs. 2·12 lakhs *minus* Rs. 1,000 and I take it that the demand is granted.

The motion was carried and the grant was made.

DEMAND VIII—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION—ACCOUNT OFFICE.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Financial Secretary to Government*): Sir, I move for a grant not exceeding Rs. ·95 lakh under Demand VIII—Account Office.

Motions 101.

MR. G. RAMAN MENON (*Mavelikara cum Kartikapalli*): Sir, I beg to move for a reduction of Rs. 900 from the allotment for second class clerks and for the reasons explained before, I shall withdraw the motion. But before doing so, I should like to say a few words about efficiency. The large number of hands —

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